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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-041  
Friday  
1 March 1991

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-*AFR*-91-041

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### **OAU Council of Ministers Meeting Opens**

*EA2602155591 Addis Ababa Domestic Service  
in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Feb 91*

[Excerpts] The 53d regular session of the OAU Council of Ministers opened today in Addis Ababa. The Politburo member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and vice president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Comrade Fisseha Desta, opened the four-day session at the organization's hall [Africa Hall] by reading Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam's message. Our news file reporter, Alemneh Wase, followed the opening ceremony.

[Alemneh] The 53d regular session of the OAU Council of Ministers, which during its four-day session will mostly deliberate on the organization's budget and administrative issues not only listened to the opening speech by the comrade vice president, Fisseha Desta, but also elected bureau members and mapped out procedures to be followed. It also adopted the agenda.

Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam's message touched on the continent's economy and politics and the pressures that international economic and political situations have exerted on the continent. According to the message, the current international economic management has become a great obstacle for Africa's efforts to pull out herself from backwardness. The slackening of international trade activities, the economic crisis in the industrialized countries, donor countries' increased attention to eastern European countries and their neglect of Africa coupled with the Gulf war have not isolated our continent from other parts of the world but have put her economy in a doubtful situation. Africa's already low contribution to international trade has been aggravated by the above-mentioned factors, coupled with the enormous debt burden which has intensified the continent's social problems.

According to Comrade Vice President Fisseha Desta the solution to these problems is to create a common forum for Africa to talk in one voice. Creditor countries should give special attention to Africa's common stance on her huge debt burden, which is beyond her ability to repay.

There is also a need for donor governments and organizations to examine the assistance given to Africa with a view to alleviating her dwindling economy, and for the preconditions attached to this assistance to be relaxed. For Africa to be heard, she must have unity. When we observe the economic unity and cooperation existing in various parts of the world we see that if a region is divided rather than united its future hopes are bleak. That is why we have given great esteem to the draft document on the formation of the economic community of Africa which will be presented at the forthcoming summit of OAU heads of state and government which will be held in Abuja, Nigeria, in June-July, the vice president noted. He went on to say that at a time when

Africa is on the point of being fully liberated from colonialism, we need to establish a vanguard economic community.

Turning to the political scene, the comrade president [as heard] said that though the steps taken last month by President de Klerk in dismantling apartheid are highly encouraging, every sanction against South Africa should remain in force until apartheid is completely dismantled. It is only when apartheid is dead in reality that we can say that Africa is fully liberated from colonialism.

On the efforts being made to solve the conflicts in our continent peacefully, and to bring about peace and stability in various parts of our continent, he expressed appreciation for the efforts made by Angola and Mozambique to achieve national reconciliation in their countries. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

In his message the comrade president noted that there was a belief that the end of the Cold War and the easing of tension which existed between the superpowers would strengthen international peace and cooperation. He went on to say that it was believed that the international community would divert its attention and resources to the development of its economy after arms reductions.

What the Gulf war has currently been showing us is that the easing of tension between the superpowers cannot guarantee international peace and (?unity). The Gulf war is a very sad situation arising from a criminal act coming from arrogant ambitions. To neglect such an aggression, committed in violation of the international community and the UN Charter, is not only to defy international (?laws), said Comrade Fisseha Desta. If this type of act is left unopposed, then might will be considered as right. Ethiopia, which has repeatedly been faced with open aggression, hopes that free Kuwait will soon regain her sovereignty and that the Gulf war will end soon.

Comrade President Mengistu's message, which was read by the comrade vice president, noted that Africa had shown improved trends in collecting the funds owed by member states thanks to the leadership and good management of her secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim. [passage omitted]

### **Meeting Topic Viewed**

*EA2602221891 Nairobi KNA in English 1600 GMT  
26 Feb 91*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 26 February (PANA)—The 53rd session of the OAU Council of Ministers opened Monday [25 February] evening with discussions on the continental organisation's budget evaluated at 27 million US dollars for the 1991-92 period. Sources close to the conference said it is possible the problem of non-payment of contributions by member states might be raised with the likelihood of defaulting countries being denied the right to speak and vote in OAU meetings. The session will also dwell on the report of the OAU secretary-general, Salim Ahmed Salim, on the creation of the



proposed African economic community whose treaty is expected to be signed in Abuja, Nigeria's future capital, during the OAU summit in June.

The same sources said the holding of the OAU summit in Abuja might mark the return of the rotation system of organising the annual OAU meetings which was abandoned in 1982 after two abortive attempts to meet in Tripoli, the Libyan capital.

According to the session's agenda, the ministers will also examine the situation in southern Africa, especially the evolution of the peace initiatives in Angola and Mozambique, as well as the latest developments in South Africa. The heads of delegations of Angola and Mozambique are expected to inform the council on the outcome of their direct negotiations with armed opposition groups in their respective countries.

On South Africa, the meeting's focus will be on the issue of maintaining economic sanctions against Pretoria. The reforms announced by President Frederik de Klerk, especially in regard to the abolition of the fundamental laws of apartheid, have led to certain sections of the international community to suggest that sanctions should be lifted as a way of encouraging the ongoing changes in South Africa. Observers believe that debate on the issue of sanctions might be complicated by the fact that while some countries believe sanctions should be maintained, several African capitals have forged political as well as trade links with Pretoria.

#### Salim Addresses Meeting

*EA2602223491 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 26 Feb 91*

[Text] Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim has said that although the steps taken by South African regime to eradicate racism give a glimmer of hope, it will only be when sanctions are further strengthened and continued that the system is completely dismantled. This sentiment was expressed today by the OAU secretary general, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, in his report on OAU activities in the past six months to the 53d regular session of the OAU Council of Ministers which opened at Africa Hall yesterday. In his report, Mr. Salim said that the struggle jointly waged by freedom-loving African forces has enabled [words indistinct] have forced the [words indistinct] regime.

Nevertheless, the racist system entrenched in southern Africa is not yet dismantled and it is difficult to say that Africa is fully politically independent. Africa, which is faced with an international trade imbalance, the skyrocketing cost of imported commodities, and external debt, is currently emaciated and the situation is aggravated by the problems created by the Gulf crisis. The only way to overcome these problems, said the secretary general, is for member states to coordinate their energies and implement their activities in a coordinated manner.

Mr. Ahmed Salim noted that although the draft budget for the year 1991-92 is more than 27,156,000 birr [unit

of currency as heard], when compared to that of the 1990-91 budget year it is lower by 1 million birr, and went on to say that this trend shows that the organization's budget has never gone beyond a 10 percent increase.

In his speech, the Economic Commission for Africa [CAE] secretary general, Prof Adebayo Adedeji, said that although member states have made unreserved efforts to improve the continent's economic and social services in the past 10 years, they could not achieve the planned objectives due to some natural problems evident in some parts of the continent and some related difficulties.

Prof. Adedeji went on to say that Africa's debt burden, which has reached \$271.9 million, together with its interest payments and the problems caused by the Gulf war, have aggravated the continent's difficulties. Prof. Adedeji noted that the 53d session of the OAU Council of Ministers has started deliberating economic and administrative issues, and is expected to prepare important issues for the forthcoming heads of state and government summit due to be held in Abuja, Nigeria, in June-July. He expressed his hope that the session would fulfil its objectives in realizing these hopes.

#### Africa's Conflicts Discussed

*EA2702152391 Nairobi KNA in English 1019 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 February (KNA)—The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Ndolo Ayah, has commended the OAU secretary-general Dr. Salim A. Salim for the part he had played in his attempts to resolve regional conflicts in the East and Central African region. The minister, who was holding discussion with the OAU secretary-general at Africa hall during the ongoing OAU Council of Ministers meeting, stressed the importance of peaceful solution of Africa's internal conflicts for the mutual benefits of their peoples.

Mr. Ayah also held discussions with the minister for foreign affairs of Mozambique, who briefed him on the peace talks between his country and the RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits who are fighting to overthrow the Mozambique Government. The two ministers also discussed matters of mutual benefit between Kenya and Mozambique.

Meanwhile Uganda has reacted angrily to insinuations that the armed aggression against Rwanda was being executed with the full knowledge of the Uganda Government. The leader of the Uganda delegation told the OAU meeting it was ironical for Uganda who are the current chairman of the OAU, to allow such attacks to be launched from Uganda territory. He charged that some of these attackers who have been captured were Uganda nationals while their leaders were high-ranking military officers in the Uganda National Army. Reacting to these claims, the Uganda minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Paul

Ssemogerere, threatened to have the over 500,000 Rwandese refugees in Uganda removed from Uganda. I cannot accept these insinuations and insults thrown at my country, he said.

### Salim on Economic Integration

EA2702181891 Nairobi KNA in English 1345 GMT  
27 Feb 91

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 February (PANA/KNA)—Organisation of African Unity (OAU) secretary-general, Salim Ahmed Salim, Tuesday urged Africa to move fast towards economic integration for its own future survival. Presenting his report Tuesday to the 53rd ordinary session of the Council of Ministers, Salim said that taking into account global changes and the tendency towards greater entities in the world, it was imperative that Africa acted as one in order to face such challenges for the benefit of the entire continent and its people.

Salim urged the Council, which began its five-day meeting Monday, to approve a draft treaty establishing the African Economic Community, tabled before them by an ad hoc drafting committee set up in 1990. The Council, which began to examine the draft treaty Tuesday, is expected to recommend it for signature to the next OAU summit, scheduled to be held in Abuja, Nigeria's future capital, in June. Salim described the signing of the tracts setting up the African Economic Community as an important milestone towards closer economic co-operation and integration. But beyond the signing of the treaty, Salim said, lies the need and unambiguous commitment in word and deed on the part of our governments and our people to ensure the success of this historic undertaking." [no opening quotation marks as received]

[Words indistinct] told the Council that the OAU would continue to promote the process of cooperation with regional economic groupings through participating in meetings of their respective legislative organs. He described regional economic communities as building blocks from which the African Economic Community would derive its strength.

He said a meeting of chief executives of the OAU, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and the African Development Bank was planned to be held in Zanzibar later in (1991). Salim also hailed relations between the OAU and the UN system, saying executives of the two organisations were planning to meet in Addis Ababa in April. He said the planned meeting would focus on ways and means the UN system can extend support to the OAU, especially with regards to the establishment of the African Economic Community. The secretary-general told the Council that as the African Economic Community gradually assumes an institutional expression, the OAU would gradually target for priority implementation those most integrative sectors such as transport, communications, trade and industry.

### ECA Chief Addresses Meeting

AB2702182291 Dakar PANA in English 1512 GMT  
27 Feb 91

[Text] Addis Ababa, 27 Feb. (PANA)—The increases in the price of petrol and the impending recession in the world economy presage serious difficulties for the fragile African Economy. ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] executive secretary, Adebayo Adedeji told African ministers in Addis Ababa on Tuesday. Adedeji, who was addressing the 53rd session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU, said that in the circumstance, his predictions in January that overall Africa Gross Domestic Product could rise by between 3 and 3.5 percent in 1991, would appear to have been too optimistic. He said total African economy has only witnessed very meagre growth with increasing negative per capita income.

The ECA chief, who will leave the organisation in June after 16 years, said the African debt rose by 4.7 percent in 1990 to 271.9 billion US dollars, adding that the hike in oil prices in the wake of the Gulf crisis cost non-petrol producing African countries additional 2.7 billion dollars. He, however, cited some positive developments on the continent in 1990 such as the improvement in cereals production, increase in the price of minerals and the adoption of a charter on popular participation in the work of recovery, development and transportation in African countries. Adebayo urged African governments to respect the principles of the series of programmes such as the Lagos plan of action and the African alternative for structural adjustment programmes which they themselves enunciated.

### Meeting Approves Budget

EA2802110591 Addis Ababa in English to  
Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Continuing its deliberations for the third day, the 53d ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU discussed today various issues indicated in the report of the OAU secretary general. Ambassador Ahmed Hajjaj, OAU assistant secretary general, said the session has approved a budget of over \$27.9 million, which shows an increase of 250,000 U.S. dollars as compared to the proposed draft amount. The increase is intended to serve as additional funds for the mission of the OAU peacekeeping force as well as to finance OAU efforts and any of its financial needs, to increase its role of peacefully resolving internal conflicts anywhere in the continent.

He said the ministerial session also recommended the Liberation Committee to make biannual meetings, the first of which is to be held next month in Abuja, Nigeria, at the request of the Government of Nigeria.

Referring to regional conflicts in Africa, Ambassador Hajjaj said that the efforts being made to restore peace in Rwanda, increasing the role of the OAU secretary general in peacefully ending the conflict in Somalia and

Liberia, as well as the role of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] in response to the situation in Liberia, and the role of the OAU on the Western Sahara issue were among the issues discussed this morning. The situation of refugees in the continent and the role of Pan-African Linguistic Association were also discussed, he said.

#### **Economic Community Draft Adopted**

*EA2802200691 Nairobi KNA in English 1445 GMT  
28 Feb 91*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 28 Feb (PANA)—The draft treaty for the proposed creation of the African Economic Community was adopted unanimously Wednesday [27 February] in Addis Ababa by the 53rd OAU Council of Ministers, which also concluded debate on all the major political and economic issues contained in its agenda. Speaking during debate before the document was adopted, delegates from Sierra Leone, Algeria, Cameroon, Sudan and Kenya welcomed the proposed community, describing it as a capital turnaround for the continent. The delegates warned however that the treaty should be implemented with realism to save it from the fate of previous African initiatives.

The objectives of the future economic community is the promotion of economic, social and cultural development and integration of African economies with the view to increasing the continent's economic self-sufficiency and to be able to achieve these, the draft envisages the creation of a continental framework for the development, mobilisation and utilisation of human and material resources in Africa. According to the draft, that framework would bring about self-sufficient development, promote cooperation and development in all areas of human activity.

It is also expected to facilitate the coordination as well as the harmonisation of policies among existing and future economic groupings as a step towards the progressive establishment of the proposed community during a 34-year period sub-divided in six phases.

The activities of the proposed community would be guided by a number of organs: the conference of heads of state and government, the Council of Ministers, a pan-African parliament, an economic and social commission, a court of justice, a secretariat (at the OAU secretariat) and specialised technical committees.

## Ethiopia

### EPRDF Rebels Say Debre Markos Captured

EA0103091291 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Excerpts] The heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] popular army is advancing after liberating Debre Markos and capturing the deputy administrator of the area.

Our heroic army, which has begun a large-scale offensive known as the Tewodros campaign for the liberation of the whole of Gojam and Gonder, after gaining control of (?Gumale) on 26 February 1991, liberated the town of Debre Markos, captured (Asfahu Bayeh), the deputy administrator of the area, and annihilated two government brigades in the area on 27 February 1991. [passage omitted]

Our heroic army completely annihilated [word indistinct] supported by the Third Army Division, the 94th, 91st and Nebro Brigades of the Eighth Army Division, killing, wounding, and capturing more than 1,300 enemy soldiers and weakened the two brigades. [sentence as heard] Of the enemy forces deployed on the Jema front, the 33d special commando brigade and one battalion were destroyed by our comrades, who killed or wounded 160 soldiers and captured 45 others. Thirteen rocket propelled grenades [RPG], two mortars, and seven Brno-Enfield [BREN] submachine guns were seized for our revolution.

When the 94th enemy brigade was destroyed, 392 soldiers were killed, 421 wounded, and 542 others captured. Five hundred and five kalashnikovs, 141 various types of guns, 18 BREN submachine guns, 22 RPG's, launchers and rockets, 15 radio communication sets, and other equipment was seized for our revolution. [passage omitted]

### EPLF Claims Victory in Denakil Region

EA0103105991 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Excerpt] The heroic popular army of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] has completely annihilated the Dergue colonial army based at Tsiyon town in the Denakil region and gained control of the town. The operation began at dawn on 27 February and was victorious within five hours thanks to the heroic EPLF's intensive coordination of infantry and mechanized and marine commando forces.

One infantry brigade, two tank companies, one mechanized battalion, and one anti-aircraft battalion of the fortified enemy forces were completely annihilated during the operation.

Following the liberation of Mitsiwa, the Dergue had planned to use Tsiyon instead of Mitsiwa so as to hinder

our independence. Tsiyon is [figure indistinct] kilometers south of Mitsiwa. Tsiyon was the main base for the Dergue's conspiracy to separate Denakil from Eritrea. The EPLF operation for the liberation of Tsiyon will cripple the Dergue's military operation and its autonomy conspiracy. [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### Ministry Reports Fighting in Gaalkacyo District

EA2802202891 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] A report reaching us from the Somali Republic Internal Affairs Ministry says fighting has broken out among the residents of Gaalkacyo District in Mudug Region. The Internal Affairs Ministry accordingly appeals for an end to the fighting, which is not in the interests of the Somali people. The ministry added that the problem should be solved by peaceful means.

### Forthcoming National Conference Discussed

#### Premier Interviewed

EA2602154191 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 25 Feb 91

[Text] Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib, Somalia's acting prime minister, has given a lengthy account of the methods and final preparations for the forthcoming national conference that will be held on 28 February in Mogadishu, the security situation, and the outcome of emergency aid appeals to the world community.

Speaking in his office to SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY and Radio Mogadishu news reporters, Mr. Arteh said that the conference has been planned to serve three issues: clearing ground [as heard], continuing consultations, and holding a national level conference to debate the future of the Somali people.

Speaking on international organizations and countries that would act as observers to the conference, the premier said the organizations expected to attend the conference were the United Nations, the Arab League, and the OAU.

Mr. Arteh said that the country's various fronts were expected to participate in the conference. Answering a question on whether the Somali National Movement [SNM] would attend the conference, the premier said he believed that the movement would participate in the conference, given that its leaders were the ones who had first initiated the venture of uniting the Somali people. For this reason, Mr. Arteh said, he did not anticipate that they would seek to jeopardize the country's unity and boycott this conference. He added that the SNM leaders have been given enough time, and that their official response, is therefore, awaited.



Speaking on the security situation in the country, particularly in connection with the government's preparatory work for the conference, he said the government has been making great efforts, and that the situation was gradually improving. He appealed to the Somali people to help in maintaining security and to attend to issues connected with the conference.

Mr. Arteh spoke at length on the results of government appeals which had been made to the UN chief and UN member countries for humanitarian aid to Somalia. He said that in response to the appeals, a UN delegation, including officials working in Somalia, has toured the country. He said that as soon as the delegation returned to (Nairobi), it had made an appeal for humanitarian aid, which was expected to arrive soon to greatly alleviate the problems facing Somalia.

The premier said that from 16 to 19 February, a meeting was held by the foreign ministers of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Syria during which they resolved that Arab countries should provide Somalia with immediate emergency aid, adding that an Egyptian-owned plane had brought in emergency aid today. He said that another plane had landed earlier at Berbera. The premier expressed the hope that all appeals would receive maximum response.

#### Conference Postponed

AB2702200091 Paris AFP in English 2130 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Mogadishu, Feb 27 (AFP)—A national reconciliation conference scheduled to open in the Somali capital Mogadishu on Thursday has been postponed until March 14, Interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed said Wednesday. Mr. Mohamed, named interim president by the rebel United Somali Congress (USC) after it ousted President Mohamed Siad Barre late last month, urged all other armed groups plus non-combatant groups to attend the meeting. But the Somali National Movement (SNM), the main rebel group which dominates the north, insisted last weekend it had no intention of taking part and would organise its own congress to consider revision of the act of union at independence in July 1960 joining former British Somaliland, the northern part of the country, to former Italian Somaliland in the south, where Mogadishu is located.

Mr. Mohamed said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the other rebel group, Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM), was divided over which position to take. SPM faction leader Colonel Omar Cheiss has said he will not attend the meeting, while Colonel Bechir Bililiqo, another faction chief, has accepted the invitation to attend the parley. Mr. Mohamed was optimistic that the meeting would be a success. A preparatory meeting attended by the USC and other Somali leaders is to be held Thursday.

"We are not here to stay in power by all means," Mr. Mohamed said. "We are here to prepare the conference and invite all parties to Mogadishu. All movements are aware of the fact that a country cannot be without a government and that a void must be filled," he added, referring to criticism that he was usurping power.

#### Preparatory Committee To Meet

EA2802104091 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Mr. Omar Arteh Ghalib, prime minister of the Somali Republic, informs the committee of the council of ministers for organizing the great [national] conference to come together by 0900 at Villa Baidoha, so that the conference can start.

#### SDM Chairman Comments

EA2802210491 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Dr. Abdi Musa Mayow, the chairman of the Somali Democratic Movement [SDM], says he considers participation in the national conference as indispensable to Somali interests. He said the political and social problems inherited from the crumbled regime could be tackled through honest and mutually tolerant deliberations. The chairman said the SDM was ready to play an important role in the conference and embark on work in Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Jubbada Dhehe, and Shabeellaha Hoose Regions.

#### Uganda

#### New EEC, ANC Delegates Present Credentials

EA2202122291 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 22 Feb 91

[Excerpt] The new EEC delegate to Uganda, Mr. Robert Sheffield, and the new representative of the ANC [African National Congress] in Uganda, Mr. Andrew Masondo, presented their credentials—letters of credence—to the second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign and regional affairs, Mr. Paul Ssemogerere. The two ceremonies took place at the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign and Regional Affairs in Kampala yesterday.

At the meeting with the ANC representative, the deputy prime minister and the envoy discussed matters related to South Africa. Mr. Ssemogerere assured the ANC representative of Uganda's continued commitment and support to the liberation struggle in South Africa. Dr. Ssemogerere and Mr. Masondo also exchanged views on the latest developments in South Africa and reaffirmed their call for continued sanctions until the main pillars of apartheid are dismantled. The ANC representative thanked the Uganda Government for its support to the ANC. [passage omitted]



### ANC Issues Position Paper on Land Question

MB2802164091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1605 GMT 28 Feb 91

[By Raphael Banda]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 28 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Thursday made public a document detailing guidelines for land reform which calls for a radical programme and state intervention in land redistribution.

The document, released in Johannesburg at a press conference by the ANC's Land Commission, will be sent to the organisation's regions for debate, ahead of its congress in June.

"If radical reform does not take place, we can expect an outburst of uncontrollable political anger," Mr Derek Hanekom, a member of the commission, told the media.

"Without state intervention, it will be economically impossible to carry out the land reform we need to create jobs, improve productivity and satisfy political demands," the commission said.

In backing state intervention in land reform, the ANC said in the 14-page document that such a programme was necessary as "no moneyless people will get access to land".

But the organisation rejected "popular demands" for the nationalisation of land, saying "this is not the easy solution that we used to think it was". It cited the failed programme of the former Marxist government of Mozambique.

In a clear sign the ANC was treading cautiously on the issue, the commission said a careful strategy needed to be adopted to avoid severe disruption of production.

"We must keep in sight our real aim for political power and economic development which includes getting back the land.

"Exactly how we get back the land, needs a strategy in which land is redistributed without too much disruption of production and which does not cost too much," Mr Hanekom said.

The commission proposed that the constitution should vest powers in the state for intervention in the land market, called for flexible ownership of land, and stressed that the process of redistribution of land be carried out at a careful pace.

It called for a land tax and also said collective land ownership should not be imposed, but encouraged.

Powers of intervention would allow the state to establish a comprehensive land reform act. The act would "allow the state to implement affirmative action programmes, to get land where it is needed, according to an economic

formula based on productive value rather than speculative free market principles," the document said.

Such powers would also allow the state to establish a land claims commission to "set up fair procedures and criteria for the adjudication of land claims".

"These will apply equally to all South Africans and will reflect the diverse concepts of land rights existing in our country," it said.

On compensation for white farm-owners, the commission ruled out payment of foreign exchange.

"Our suggestion would be that compensation should be paid out in part immediately and the rest over a 10-year period," it said.

Speaking earlier, ANC publicity chief Pallo Jordan said the document was not ANC policy, but reflected "some of the thinking in the ANC".

The commission said redressing injustices in land distribution would take years.

"We need to sort out the confusion caused by centuries of dispossession. This may take some years," Mr Hanekom said.

### Police, Taxi Drivers 'Clash' Near Alberton

MB0103073691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0727 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] Johannesburg March 1 SAPA—Chaos has broken out on the R26 freeway near Alberton, police said stone-throwing had occurred in what witnesses described as a clash between police and mini-bus taxi drivers on Friday [1 Mar] morning.

Johannesburg's Radio 702 said witnesses heard shots being fired at the scene where a traffic jam had occurred and large crowds had apparently gathered.

East rand police liaison officer, Capt. Ida van Zweek said stones were being thrown in the area of Swartkoppies Road, but could give no further details.

Witnesses said rocks were being thrown at traffic and the police.

### Police Fire Shots, Use Teargas

MB0103085591 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0843 GMT 1 Mar 91

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Johannesburg March 1 SAPA—An estimated five people were injured when police fired shots and used tear gas to disperse an angry crowd of taxi drivers and passengers blocking the R26 freeway near Alberton on Friday [1 Mar] morning.

Police spokesman Col. Frans Malherbe said the clash occurred after Alberton traffic police stopped taxis travelling to Johannesburg on Friday morning to investigate traffic-related offences.

After a number of arrests, taxi drivers and passengers alighted from their vehicles and the police was called in to defuse the situation, Col. Malherbe said.

He said police fired shots at the ground and used tear gas to disperse the crowd of about 2,000, some of whom were throwing stones at police and traffic.

At least five people were injured and taken to hospital, Col. Malherbe added.

A police riot unit armed with shotguns and a large police contingent were keeping an eye on the situation which was calm but still tense at 10am [0800 GMT] on Friday.

Taxi drivers and passengers were milling around the area waiting for taxi association officials to arrive on the scene.

Witnesses said scuffles broke out between traffic police and taxi drivers near the Swartkoppies road off-ramp on the R26 before the police were called in.

Police are still blocking a section of the R26 highway and have asked motorists to use alternative routes.

#### **De Klerk, Botha Welcome End to Gulf Crisis**

*MB2802183691 Johannesburg SAI A in English  
1807 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 28 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk on Thursday sent messages to several heads of state and governments involved in the Gulf conflict, welcoming the announcement of a suspension of hostilities in the area.

He expressed the hope that it would lead to a firm ceasefire and that peace and stability would soon return to the region.

Mr de Klerk said the action taken by the countries concerned had ensured that the rule of law and the principles governing the conduct of relations between states had been upheld.

He expressed appreciation for the role played by the coalition partners in bringing about this result.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, earlier in the day sent similar messages to the foreign ministers of all the coalition partners.

He said the solidarity displayed by the coalition partners showed the firm action they had taken and the sacrifices they had made to ensure that aggression would not succeed and Kuwait would be liberated.

#### **Walvis Bay Talks With Namibia Set for 14 Mar**

*MB2802163491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1613 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 28 SAPA—The Governments of South Africa and Namibia had agreed to meet in Cape Town on March 14 to start negotiations on the subject of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands.

According to a joint statement issued by the two governments on Thursday, seven cabinet ministers would be included in the South African delegation.

They were Mr Pik Botha (Foreign Affairs), Mr Barend du Plessis (Finance), Dr Dawie de Villiers (Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises), Mr Gert Kotze (Water Affairs and Forestry), Mr Kent Durr (Trade and Industry), Mr Hernus Kriel (Planning, Provincial Affairs and Housing) and Mr Louis Pienaar (National Education and Environment Affairs).

The ministers would be assisted by the administrator of the Cape, Mr Kobus Meiring; Mr C.J. de Jager, MP [member of Parliament] for Walvis Bay; Ambassador Mr Riaan Eksteen, South African representative in Namibia as well as senior officials.

The Namibian delegation would be headed by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab; Dr Ernest Tjiriane, minister of justice; Dr Otto F.C. Herrigel, minister of finance; Attorney-General Mr Hartmut Ruppel and senior officials.

#### **Security Police, Detective Branch To Be Merged**

*MB2802135491 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 1300 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] The Security Branch of the South African Police is to be amalgamated with the Detective Branch to form a new crime-combating and investigation unit. Patrick Cull reports:

[Cull] Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said the move was being taken in order to use scarce resources to combat crime. There were 4,000 members of the security police, who would now be used for this purpose.

Vlok told a press briefing that the incidence of crime against the state had dropped significantly, and acts of terrorism were now directed at the public rather than the state.

He said the emphasis had shifted from combating actions against the state to combating crime, and government had decided to remove the police from the political arena.

Vlok said it was more than a change of image; it was a change of impetus.

### Minister Vlok on Merger

MB2802142491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1350 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Cape Town Feb 28 SAPA—The Security and Detective Branches of the South African Police [SAP] are, from April 1, to be amalgamated into a single unit, the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said on Thursday.

He said at a press conference that the new unit would be called section: Crime Combating and Investigation (CCI) and would be under the command of Lieutenant-General Basie Smit.

The combination of the two units would result in about 4,000 Security Branch members joining the 8,000-strong CID [Criminal Investigation Division] in an all-out fight on crime.

"This process will mean that scarce resources will be pooled in order to provide even better and more efficient protection and service to the public," Mr Vlok said.

The step was taken not so much as to distance the security police from government actions, but to change the emphasis to the fight against crime.

"Crime against the state still remains crime and security force members are trained detectives too.

"Crimes of terror against the state have decreased dramatically and have been against individuals. We have now reached the stage where people are more afraid of criminals than terrorists."

Mr Vlok said crime intelligence network needed to be expanded urgently and there was a vast source of knowledge and manpower in the Security Branch. This was an effective way of combating crimes such as motor vehicle thefts, murders and armed robberies.

"We are not going soft on security and will be as vigilant as ever in ensuring the safety of the state, because during a period of change there should still be stability."

Projects in which the Security Branch had been involved would be re-evaluated.

All members of the SAP, including Security Branch members, attended advanced courses from time to time to update their training.

### Vlok Announce New Training

MB2802143091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1356 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Cape Town February 28 SAPA—Training services in the South African Police [SAP] would be upgraded in status to a full branch of the SAP, the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said on Thursday.

"Even greater emphasis is now to be placed on this vital function and a comprehensive 'recruitment-to-retirement' training approach to every member in the force is to be adopted," he said at a press conference.

This announcement came with one that the Security Branch and CID [Criminal Investigation Division] would also be amalgamated, from April 1, to form a single unit which would be known as Crime Combating Investigation (CCI).

Mr Vlok said 60 percent of SAP members were blacks, but there was a very low percentage of black officers.

"We want to change that as a matter of urgency so that all members of the population can be part of the management structure. That is why we are placing such an emphasis on training.

"We intend bringing in senior black, coloured and Indian police officers in to advise on how to get to grips with the training."

A complete revision of all existing training programmes, methods, training periods and syllabuses was planned. Batteries of psychological tests would also be used to determine recruitment, and subsequent training capacities, of each new member.

An indication of the importance being attached to training was the appointment of one of the country's most senior and experienced officers, Lieutenant-General Alwyn Conradie, as commander of Training Services.

The structural changes would be a major step towards a dynamic new, flexible police force imbued with the values of innovative thinking, and which would be ideally positioned to meet the law enforcement challenges of not only this decade, but of the 21st century.

The public would benefit most from the changes, as they were based solely on the needs and requirements of the public. The measures could only strengthen the partnership between the community and the police in the fight against the common enemy—crime.

"I am confident that these steps will result in a police force better equipped to fulfil its mission of protection and service for all South Africans, and better equipped to take its rightful place in the new South Africa."

### ANC Reacts to Announcement

MB2802155291 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 1500 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says the only way to restructure security legislation is to repeal it. Information official Gill Marcus says while the organization welcomes the attempt to change the security apparatus, the step announced by government does not go far enough.

[Begin Marcus recording] In South Africa we are very familiar with things changing names without their content changing whatsoever. I don't think that we can just believe that, because the name has changed, the content will be different. We think very much that if you want to address the security question, first of all repeal repressive legislation. Second, look at restructuring of the police to fundamentally alter the nature and role of police in a democratic society.

There has been no indication here that you are actually approaching the question of democratization of the police accountability to the community, involvement of the community into the role of the police in terms of even formulating a code of conduct. [end recording]

### NP Welcomes Shift in Emphasis

*MB2802162291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1552 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 28 SAPA—The National Party [NP] welcomed the restructuring of the SA [South African] Police [SAP] announced by the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, Mr Hennie Smit, the MP [member of Parliament] for George and chairman of the Law and Order Study Group, said on Thursday.

The restructuring was an example of the SAP's "inherent capability of continuous self-evaluation and adjustment" to stay as effective as possible.

The emphasis in South Africa had shifted from the security field to crime.

"All of us are deeply concerned at the unacceptable increase in crime, which is a world-wide phenomenon.

"We trust the new department will play an important role in preventing and combating crime."

The new department resulted from the amalgamation of the CID [Criminal Investigation Division] and Security Branches.

### DP Notes Need for Retraining

*MB2802162691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1554 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 28 SAPA—Extensive re-training and re-orientation of SA [South African] Police [SAP] force members would help prepare them for their role in the new South Africa, the Democratic Party [DP] spokesman on law and order, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said on Thursday.

He said in a statement that his party welcomed Thursday's announcement by the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, that the police would be retrained continuously to prepare them for changing circumstances.

"It is vital in the process of transition that security management takes place impartially and professionally.

"Because of the history of apartheid, and oppression, the SAP is currently far from ready for such an impartial role."

### Lawyers Welcome New Approach

*MB0103080191 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2031 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 28 SAPA—Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) on Thursday [28 Feb] welcomed the announcement by Minister Adriaan Vlok that a "comprehensive recruitment to retirement approach" was to be adopted by the SA [South African] Police.

LHR said in a statement in Johannesburg that it hoped the training programme would assist police officers in adapting to a democratic society

"We urge the minister...To place sufficient emphasis on human rights education—particularly in regard to the prohibition of torture, access to legal representation and due process of law."

Turning to the incorporation of the security branch into the CID [Criminal Investigation Department], LHR said if its purpose was to reduce the number of cases being investigated in terms of security legislation, it was to be welcomed.

LHR said that over many years the security branch had gained a tainted image both nationally and overseas.

"We have to express a note of caution that this may be an exercise at merely dressing that image in new clothing. We are concerned also that the askaris [former ANC members working for police], who form part of the security branch, have had no formal training.

"This would surely continue to hamper them in their occupation, especially as criminal investigators," LHR said.

### CP Reacts to Training, Merger

*MB0103074091 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has welcomed the announcement regarding the training and staff management of the police. But has described as naive the reasons for the amalgamation of the detective and security branches.

The CP spokesman on law and order, Mr. Moolman Mentz, said that the government had based its decision on agreements reached with the ANC [African National Congress].

### Minister Urges Change Within Constitution

*MB2702184291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1826 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] House of Delegates Feb 27 SAPA—Any call for the dissolution of any aspect of South Africa's present



constitution before a new one had been negotiated would be putting the cart before the horse, the minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said on Wednesday.

Speaking during a debate on a motion by the chairman of the House of Delegates' Ministers' Council, Dr J.N. Reddy, that the house call on the state president to dissolve the three Ministers' Councils as soon as possible and constitute a consultative cabinet, he said "we must not create a vacuum of instability on the way to negotiating a new constitution".

South Africa had reached a stage where it was universally acknowledged that the present constitution had to go, but this should happen in a legal, constitutional way and not in a piecemeal, fragmented manner from disparate elements.

"We must deal with it comprehensively as far as possible."

Dr Viljoen said the government was not in favour of the ANC's [African National Congress] idea of an interim government, but it did acknowledge the need for "some kind of transitional arrangement within the framework of the present constitution."

He was grateful that the house had expressed its support for a multi-party conference, which should get off the ground as soon as possible.

Replying to the debate, Dr Reddy said speakers had faced on the challenges "facing all of us."

He withdrew his motion, as did the leader of the opposition, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, an amendment he had proposed.

#### Against Interim Changes

MB2802065991 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] The minister of constitutional development, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, says that although the government will be guided by what happens round the negotiating table, it is hesitant to make interim and fragmental changes to the present constitution.

During a debate on the private members' motion in the house of delegates, Dr. Viljoen said it was essential, during fundamental change, to maintain sound and stable government so that negotiated reform could be carried out in a responsible manner.

Dr. Viljoen acknowledged that there could be a need for transitional arrangements and said there were a number of ways to accommodate such a need.

#### Government Taken 'Virtual Control' of Ciskei

MB2702201691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1925 GMT 27 Feb 91

[Text] Cape Town Feb 27 SAPA—The South African Government has taken virtual control of the Ciskei homeland administration.

This emerged on Wednesday when SA [South African] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha announced in Cape Town that his government would appoint key personnel to head several Ciskeian ministries.

In a statement announcing the SA/Ciskei agreement for "the promotion of sound government, stability and economic development" in the homeland, Minister Botha said South Africa would designate "suitably qualified persons" as ministers of economic affairs: finance and state administration, justice, transport and public works, and agriculture.

"South Africa has undertaken to support Ciskei with, inter alia, budgetary aid, guaranteed overdraft facilities, technical and personnel assistance and the maintenance and enforcement of law and order.

"Ciskei agreed to adhere to guidelines and measures considered to be essential by both countries for ensuring sound financial planning, control and management," said the statement by Mr Botha.

In a separate statement, Ciskei minister of justice and of constitutional development in Ciskei, Mr K. Mathee, said that when the Council of State assumed control of Ciskei on March 4, 1990, there was no freedom of expression, trade union activity or of assembly.

There were 16 people waiting to be hanged. There was no labour legislation and no bill of rights.

"The myth of Ciskei as a viable, independent state was still being propagated. It is now a year later. There is freedom of expression, of trade union activity and of assembly.

"The death sentence has been abolished. A labour law drafted by representatives of labour, government and industry is in force. There is a justifiable bill of rights in operation."

Mr Mathee said that for him personally, this treaty was the highlight of the past year. While separation might be the prevailing trend in Eastern Europe, he believed the contrary was true about South Africa.

"It is my hope for the coming year that greater stability will return to this region which I believe would further facilitate and expedite the process of re-incorporation into South Africa," he said.



**Reincorporation 'Irrevocable'**

*MB0103070991 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0105 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[Text] East London Feb 28 SAPA—As far as Ciskei was concerned, the constitutional step taken this week towards reincorporation into South Africa was irrevocable, Ciskei's minister of justice and constitutional development, Mr Keith Mathee, said on Thursday [28 Feb].

It was announced on Wednesday that Ciskei had changed its constitution to make legal provision to relinquish its sovereignty.

In terms of a treaty signed by the two states, South Africa will take control of a number of key Ciskei portfolios, aid the maintenance of law and order and supply budgetary aid.

In a statement on the treaty, South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha did not specifically mention reincorporation.

In response to queries in this regard, a spokesman for his department said on Thursday that incorporation was "not an issue" in the agreement.

A statement issued by the Ciskei military leader, Brig. Oupa Gqozo, on Wednesday said the treaty was the "first step on the road to incorporation into a new, non-racial, democratic South Africa."

Mr Mathee said Ciskei had never been a viable entity, but was an integral part of the wider border/eastern Cape area. The initiative had been taken by Ciskei and not South Africa, he added.

"It would be grossly irresponsible of us to say 'take us back tomorrow' without consideration. Whatever happens to the region, there will be consultation with all who will be affected" he said.

Mr Mathee said a regional think-tank might be considered.

Asked who would compensate ministers who stood to lose their present positions as a result of the treaty, Mr Mathee replied: "From Ciskei's point of view, South Africa's and Ciskei's wealth is one and the same."

The South African foreign affairs spokesman said no ministers had been appointed yet and the matter would be jointly handled by the two governments.

He denied that the timing of the treaty's signing had anything to do with the proposed world bank and International Monetary Fund's intention to become involved in South Africa when the "independent homelands" had been disbanded.

**Contralesa Against Reincorporation**

*MB0103073091 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 0600 GMT 2 Mar 91*

[Text] The Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, Contralesa, has slammed Ciskei's move toward reincorporation with South Africa as a violation of international law.

Contralesa's Transkei spokesman, Chief Nkonyane, says the appointment of South African officials to senior portfolios in the Bisho government shows they have a hidden agenda to further the apartheid system.

Contralesa has called for the resignation of the homeland's military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, and the complete withdrawal of all SADF [South African Defense Force] and South African government agents from Ciskei.

Nkonyane says the exercise violates the international law principle of revoking freedom once it has been granted. He added the Ciskei people do not agree with the move, and called on the Bisho government to allow the people to decide through the ballot box.

**Pretoria, Ciskei Sign Financial Aid Agreement**

*MB2602134591 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 1200 GMT 26 Feb 91*

[Text] South Africa and Ciskei have signed a formal agreement on financial assistance today. Patrick Cull reports Foreign Minister Pik Botha says it should give some much-needed stability to the homeland:

[Cull] Details of the agreement signed by Botha and Ciskei military leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo will only be released today, but Botha said the two sides have agreed on procedures to make the relations between South Africa and Ciskei more healthy and more mutually acceptable.

Botha said it was vital that the turbulence in Ciskei subsided as soon as possible to avoid disruption in the public service, education, and community life. He added that he believed this would be possible as a result of what had been achieved at today's meeting. Gqozo said the agreement was of big value to Ciskei and to its people and held great promise, both economically and for the stability of the homeland.

**Ciskei Civil Workers To Continue Strike**

*MB2702163691 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 1500 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] There is no end in sight for the Ciskei civil service strike. The National Education, Health, and Allied Workers' Union says the strike will continue until Ciskei's military ruler, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, speaks to the unions involved in the action.

The strike has continued despite agreements between the Ciskei government and the striking workers last week, where the government agreed to wage parity with South Africa from March, and to lift charges and restrictions imposed on striking workers.

Striking workers say they are suspicious of the announcement from the Ciskei government.

#### **Ciskei Commander, Officers Appear in Court**

*MB2702181491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1743 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] East London Feb 27 SAPA—The commanding officer of the Ciskei Defence Force and eight other officers appeared in the Zwelitsha Magistrate's Court on Wednesday on charges of treason and terrorism.

Those who appeared were Brig Monwabisi Jamangile, 32, Lt-Col Zanomzi Peter Zantsi, 27, Lt-Col Gabula Mteti, 28, Lt-Col Lalela Nelson Naka, 28, W/O Vuyo Melane, 37, and Sgt Andile Mputamputa (no age given).

Their appearance arose from an alleged coup attempt in the homeland on February 9 at Ciskei's One Battalion headquarters.

They were not asked to plead and were remanded to March 6 when a bail application is likely to be made.

#### **Order Against Local Journalist Criticized**

*MB2802135291 Umtata Capital Radio  
in English 1300 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] The Foreign Correspondents' Association of Southern Africa has criticized a court order served against a local journalist.

Journalist Patrick Laurence was told to appear in court to reveal his sources for a story about the disappearance of a key witness in the trial of Winnie Mandela.

The association says certain fundamental principles regarding the freedom of press appear to be at stake, and protection of a journalist's sources has been a foundation of this freedom in all Western countries.

#### **'Substantial' Reward Offered for Missing Witness**

*MB2802200291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 1800 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] A substantial police reward is being offered for any information regarding the whereabouts of Mr. Gabriel Mekgwe, a key witness in the trial of Mrs. Winnie Mandela and three others on charges of abduction and assault.

Police admitted today that they had no clue where Mr. Mekgwe was, and appealed to anyone with information to contact them. Mr. Mekgwe was allegedly abducted from the Methodist Church manse earlier this month, on the eve of him testifying against Mrs. Mandela.

Two other key witnesses refused to testify once Mr. Mekgwe's alleged abduction was revealed.

#### **Roundup of 27 Feb Parliament Proceedings**

*MB2702195291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1834 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] Parliament Feb 27 SAPA—There seems to be little that gets House of Assembly members' blood pressures up more than the subject of agriculture and a heated, often rowdy debate on the subject took place in the house on Wednesday.

Mr Giel Malherbe (NP [National Party] Wellington) proposed a motion that the house affirmed that prosperity in agriculture was of vital importance to the country and expressed its appreciation for the government's continued assistance to the industry.

Accusations from the CP [Conservative Party]—mainly that the government was no longer interested in farmers, particularly white ones—flew across the floor.

Deputy leader of the CP, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, said the government did not want to help white farmers any more because it wanted their land for black farmers.

The government was even less interested in the problems of farmers in the Tala valley where all the farms were up for sale.

"The government probably wants to start settlements there."

He also accused Dr Kraai van Niekerk, minister of agricultural development, of being weak. "He is nothing more than a lackey carrying out the government's dirty work. South Africa can't afford him any more."

Mr Braam Oosthuizen (CP Smithfield) complained that President F.W. de Klerk could interrupt his holiday to speak to Nelson Mandela but couldn't find the time to address the aggrieved farmers in Pretoria.

Mr Tobie Meyer (NP Cradock) suggested that farmers should get involved in promoting agriculture through the tourist industry. Using the example of the wine route, he asked why there should not be a wool or mohair route. He also suggested more agricultural festivals along the lines of Ficksburg's Cherry Festival.

Replying to the debate, Dr Van Niekerk—still subjected to frequent CP interjections—said the CP "tells wild lies outside this house" about the so-called removal of subsidies. These would still be granted to deserving farmers.

Referring to CP examples of large subsidies in European countries, Dr Van Niekerk asked why, if things were going so well with those farmers, did they need to be subsidised.

"Too many subsidies cause farmers to lose the initiative. Is that where the CP wants agriculture?"

The wool price had dropped because governments had given so much aid that the farmers stock-piled their wool which was then released onto the world market causing a glut and driving the price down.

The South African Government's subsidies to the mielie [corn meal] farmers had caused a similar problem of overproduction and cost the taxpayer millions of rand.

An interpellation on the protection of state witnesses took place in the House of Representatives.

The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, announced in reply that legislation was being planned to provide safe protection for witnesses in criminal cases who felt their lives were endangered.

He also said the Law Commission had approved its final report on the protection of child witnesses and it would be submitted to him soon.

Introducing the interpellation, Mr Luwellyn Landers (LP [Labor Party] Durban Suburbs), said his party was deeply and seriously concerned at the apparent cracking and crumbling in the foundations of South Africa's judicial system.

The chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Dr J.N. Reddy, introduced a motion that the state president dissolve the three Ministers' Councils and constitute a consultative cabinet council. This would enable the parties to contribute at the highest level towards a climate of mutual trust.

Replying to the motion, the minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said a call for the dissolution of any aspect of the present constitution before a new one had been negotiated would be putting the cart before the horse.

"We must not create a vacuum of instability on the way to negotiating a new constitution."

Mr Reddy then withdrew his motion.

#### **Foreign Ministry Welcomes Applicants 'of Colour'**

*MB2702183691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1820 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] House of Representatives Feb 27 SAPA—The Department of Foreign Affairs would welcome applications for posts in the diplomatic corps from people of colour to enable it to be more representative of South Africa's population composition, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said on Wednesday.

In a written reply to a question from Mr Jac Rabie (UDP [United Democratic Party] Reiger Park), Mr Botha said his department's doors were open to all South Africans and appointments were made on a non-discriminatory basis.

#### **Unknown Attackers Break Into ANC Natal Office**

*MB2802104591 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1005 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 28 SAPA—Unknown attackers broke into the northern Natal office of the African National Congress [ANC] Youth League on Wednesday [27 Feb] night, grabbing equipment and spraying graffiti on walls, a spokesman said.

Mr Khosi Ncanana, acting general secretary, told SAPA graffiti sprayed at the Empangeni office called for officials to leave the area because they were not Zulus.

But he said "our view is that this is not an attack from Inkatha people or any other political group opposing us".

"We view it as an attack from... A state agent," he said.

A computer and disc containing vital information was missing and a printing machine had been spray-painted and destroyed, he said.

Police were not immediately available for comment.

The attack at Mpangeni was discovered at 9 am [0700 GMT] on Thursday when officials arrived for work.

#### **UDF National Council To Discuss Future**

*MB2702140291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1310 GMT 27 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 27 SAPA—The crucial issue of the United Democratic Front's [UDF] existence will be decided at a meeting of its National General Council [NGC], its highest decision-making forum, this weekend.

The meeting will be held from Friday to Sunday, at Goederede in kwaNdebele.

The weekend conference will be attended by all regions of the UDF, its national affiliates, and fraternal organisations like the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party and the Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions.

UDF National Secretary Mr Popo Molefe said at a Johannesburg press conference on Wednesday the NGC would take stock of the achievements and weaknesses of the UDF over the past seven years of its existence, and would decide its future.

#### **1 Mar Press Review of Current Issues, Problems**

*MB0103114191*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

Malan Becomes De Klerk's 'Hard Man' —Shaun Johnson asks in the "Opinion" column on page 8 of Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 March why does Defense Minister Magnus Malan "seem impervious to the pressure" concerning the Civil Cooperation

Bureau? Johnson believes the "pivotal reason" may be that he "appears to have retained, for the moment, the support of most of his colleagues in the National Party [NP] and in particular that of President de Klerk." His "colleagues in caucus" insist he is "genuinely committed to President de Klerk's vision of a 'new South Africa'." But this does not conform with the popular image of Malan as the "most reluctant of reformers," and Johnson believes this is a revealing aspect of National Party strategy. "Nothing has been done to improve his public image" because "he is useful as he is." "He is powerful symbolic proof to white rightwingers that the Government has not 'gone soft' on the ANC [African National Congress], and he keeps in the ranks of the NP many supporters who might otherwise be tempted across to the Conservatives—a role even some ANC officials are sensitive to." De Klerk "uses him as a 'hard man' while being quite certain of his loyalty to the reformist cause." Some NP sources believe Malan will bow out of politics as a result of the CCB saga "but he and he alone will decide when a 'decent interval' has elapsed. Ironically enough for those who wish to see the back of him, this could mean that the longer they attack him, the longer he will be around."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Government 'Coy' About Security Police— "Government is being too coy about its decision to find other work for the dreaded security police," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 March. "It is more than a move to concentrate on rising crime, welcome as that is, and the failure to say so represents an opportunity lost." The security police are apartheid's police." Now the new detectives "can deal with subversive plotters, but most of their time will be taken up with car thieves, robbers and organised crime." We will have 4,000 fewer snoopers delving into people's private lives. It is a pity government did not say so. It's part of saying sorry."

#### THE WEEKLY MAIL

Education Working Group 'Quiet Breakthrough'— Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 1-7 March in a page 18 editorial notes the "quiet breakthrough" of the government and ANC delegations when they agreed to form a joint working group on education. However, there are "serious pitfalls. The government, having made an almighty mess of education, is keen to hand on the problem to someone else. Those who take part in the working group will have to be careful that they are not handed responsibility without power; that they will not be used to give authority to decisions determined by forces outside their powers, such as budgetary allocations."

#### CAPE TIMES

Malan Must Undertake Ministerial Responsibility— Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 25 February in a page 6 editorial says Defense Minister Magnus Malan "tells us in one breath that he accepts political responsibility for the actions of the South African Defence Force and in the next declares that it is not his fault if members of the SADF [South African Defense Force] break the law." Malan does "not begin to understand the principle of ministerial responsibility."

De Klerk Must Make Decision on Defense Minister— "Time is fast running out for President De Klerk to make a decision on what to do about General Magnus Malan," warns Anthony Johnson in his "Midweek Politics" column on page 6 of Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 27 February. Malan seems "impervious to concepts such as ministerial responsibility or political accountability." But, although his "belligerent" public image appears to be out of step with the give- and-take associated with negotiations, senior Nationalists insist Malan "is a team player." Johnson further notes that by failing to deal decisively with "dirty tricks operatives and their political head" President De Klerk will be "robbing himself of the right to criticise future governments if they resort to such tactics against their political opponents."



## Angola

### Dos Santos Accuses Red Cross of Smuggling Weapons

*MB0103064591 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 Mar 91*

[Text] In a message to U.S. Congressmen, His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has said that the Angolan Government will once again support the implementation of the UN Special Humanitarian Aid Program to Angola once UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] publicly undertakes not to destabilize the access routes to the intended areas or to attack famine-stricken people. The Angolan head of state noted that the United Nations must make every effort to secure the necessary guarantees to ensure that the aid program retains its humanitarian nature.

In his message, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos accused the International Committee of the Red Cross and the South African Red Cross of smuggling weapons and other military equipment sent to UNITA from South Africa.

The Angolan head of state's message comes in the wake of the U.S. Congressmen's call for the resumption of aid operations for famine- and war-affected people in the country. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos noted that the Angolan Government has always facilitated the movement of aid to ensure that it reaches people in need anywhere in the country.

### Foreign Minister on RSA Supporting UNITA

*MB0103060391 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 Feb 91*

[Text] Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem said in Addis Ababa today that Angola is still the principal foreign target for South Africa's apartheid system.

Addressing the meeting of the OAU Council of Ministers, which opened in the Ethiopian capital on Monday [25 Feb], Foreign Minister Pedro van Dunem described apartheid as an obstacle to peaceful coexistence among peoples.

The Angolan diplomat also said that South Africa continues to act side-by-side with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to directly destabilize Angola. Minister van Dunem reported that there are still some 1,200 members of the former South African special forces in Namibia operating in Angolan territory. Those men come from the following military units: Koevoet [Crowbar; former Namibian counterinsurgency unit], Buffalo Battalion, and Bushman Battalion, as well as military experts from Pretoria.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem also revealed that the Angolan authorities have been holding talks with their South African counterparts to resolve this problem.

### UNITA's Savimbi Grants 'Exclusive' Interview

*AB2602153091 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 26 Feb 91 pp 20-21*

["Exclusive" interview with Jonas Savimbi, president of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, by FRATERNITE MATIN Reporter Noel Yao in Abidjan on 24 February]

[Text] [Yao] What comments can you make after the sixth round of inter-Angolan talks which took place 6-8 February in Lisbon? Luanda feels that if this meeting was a failure, it was because UNITA wants to return to the military option to the detriment of the political and diplomatic phase which, incidentally, started off well...

[Savimbi] UNITA has always envisaged a political solution and this has been the case for many years. Second, we have no such pretention because we cannot afford it. The MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) has received many more arms from the Soviets. They have tanks, they have planes. We are realistic. The information you are reporting is not true in the sense that it does not reflect our position.

In December in Washington, we agreed to sign a six-point document. It just happened that Lopo Nascimento, who led the MPLA delegation, said he had no mandate to sign it. At that time, we thought he needed to study the document. The Americans, Soviets, and Portuguese went back to Portugal on 10 and 11 January 1991. They drew up a document including the six points from Washington. After that, another document was written. It was a wrapup of all the five meetings that had been held until then. We were to sign those three documents to determine the parameters of the upcoming discussions. It was a matter of finishing the exploratory stage to tackle the stage of actual discussions. Portuguese mediators transmitted these documents to UNITA. We positively responded to the 6-8 February meeting. The same documents were presented to the Luanda Government, which also gave its consent to the Lisbon meeting and to coming and signing those three documents.

Our delegation, led by the vice president went to Lisbon, ready to sign that document. The MPLA delegation refused. That is why there was even a communique by the Portuguese mediation team, deploring the Luanda Government's attitude. This is contained in the official communique.

[Yao] So, how do you explain the Angolan Government's viewpoint that if the meeting failed, it was because UNITA itself refused to fix a date for a cease-fire?

[Savimbi] That is too easy to say! We should all refer to the mediation team. Since there are Soviets, Americans,



and Portuguese, everything we say should absolutely be confirmed or denied by the mediation team.

The MPLA claims that we did not agree to sign the cease-fire. This is not what is contained in the three documents, in the discussions report. Throughout the discussions, they linked the signing of the cease-fire with setting the date or period for the elections. So, we could not sign the cease-fire if we do not know the date of elections. We said the cease-fire would be supervised by UN elements. They need to get ready, they need to know when elections are going to take place. As of today, the MPLA has not given any idea of the date. How can the United Nations make preparations? That is why, in rather undiplomatic language, I state that what the MPLA is saying is not true. The Portuguese mediation team's statement is there, supported by the Soviets and Americans, who did not blame UNITA, rather they said UNITA cooperated.

The discussions failed because the MPLA did not want to give an idea, just an idea—even if it was subject to discussion at the negotiating table—of the date for elections. Are we going to discuss this for one or two years? The MPLA dare not even put forward a date. That is where the blockage lies.

[Yao] You are therefore not opposed to a cease-fire?

[Savimbi] We are ready to sign the cease-fire at any moment. We need only one thing, just one from the MPLA: the date for elections.

[Yao] On this point, what do you say about the Angolan Government's offer on multipartyism between now and April?

[Savimbi] That is not the most important issue. The MPLA can even declare multipartyism in March (the MPLA congress). That is not Angola's only problem. The crucial problem is peace. This is affected by the timetable for elections. This is clearly stated in the documents. Even if the MPLA declares multipartyism today (with the parties that are being formed), it shall not have solved the crucial problem of ending hostilities.

[Yao] In short, what exactly are UNITA's conditions today?

[Savimbi] We no longer have conditions. We are ready to sign the cease-fire with the MPLA provided it respects the documents we jointly signed. We are not to be blamed, and nobody has blamed us.

[Yao] You are ready to sign the cease-fire at any moment?

[Savimbi] Absolutely yes! On the international level, we are the ones who have kept our word. This is the official view of the mediation team.

[Yao] If the date for elections is known ...

[Savimbi] Surely!

[Yao] But not three years?

[Savimbi] Never! Who would agree to send UN forces for three years? Who will pay for that? I think the Americans pay 36 percent of UN operations. They have not agreed on that. The Soviets are expected to pay 13 percent which they never pay. The English pay 6 percent. All these people tell us to stop. We say therefore that it is not propaganda when we say that we are ready, even today (Sunday, 24 February) to sign the cease-fire.

And we do not think that there is any room to pull back. I am telling you: I am optimistic. Whatever the maneuvers and delays of the MPLA, it will no longer hold. I am convinced that within two months (March-April), we will sign the cease-fire.

[Yao] But people assert that you want to take power by force...

[Savimbi] How will I do it? Africa today knows the situation in the field. Even if we have received U.S. assistance, it is nothing compared with Soviet assistance to the MPLA. Also, you must not forget that there are still 12,000 Cubans there. They will not leave until June. After 32 years of guerrilla warfare, how mad would I be to want to take power by force? Even if I wanted to do so, I do not have the means! I do not have the means to take power by force. UNITA has never said that.

To you journalists who make African opinion, I will say this. The Angolan problem has been badly perceived. For 16 years now, it has not been well defined. The MPLA has made a lot of propaganda and noise due to the fact that South Africa supported UNITA.

[Yao] Did you recognize this?

[Savimbi] The normal reaction of African countries was: If UNITA is working with South Africa, then it is to be condemned. We agree. Today, the South Africans have been gone since 1988, but the Cubans are still here.

[Yao] Luanda affirms that you have some South Africans with you, 900 men from the former territorial force in Namibia...

[Savimbi] There is not even one. Today, we are working with international organizations. After Namibia's independence, there were 300 or 400 from the former territorial force who fled and came to UNITA territory. We told them that we would not be able to join with them. Today, this problem is being handled by Geneva. If you like, ring the Red Cross in Geneva to ask if it is handling these elements. Because they had worked with the South Africans before independence, they are afraid. We cannot drive them away, but we cannot take them because, first, we do not need them and also because we have asked the International Red Cross to take charge of them. It is the Red Cross which is feeding them; it is in charge of them and it wants to transfer them to Namibia in agreement with the authorities of that country. There are no more South Africans with us.

[Yao] What about the famous 12 communications experts that Pretoria said are with UNITA?

[Savimbi] You see, that was done in agreement with the MPLA. There is a commission with Soviets, Cubans, Americans, South Africans, and the MPLA. This commission continues to work. It is within this commission that the MPLA has asked the South Africans to pass on some messages to UNITA. It was therefore nothing hidden or illegal.

I must tell you that today, President de Klerk's philosophy is no longer geared toward intervention. The ambition of South Africans is to settle their internal problems. President de Klerk has never thought of making foreign military interventions. I believe that we are falling back into a vicious circle. The MPLA says: "UNITA wants to take power by force." Let us consider the extent of the war for 16 years. What can 900 soldiers represent in the face of so many years of war?

We do not want to misinform African opinion which must play a role in the process of peace and democratization in Angola. I, for one, cannot accuse the MPLA of anything. Even if the MPLA has not cooperated in Lisbon, it is a problem of mediation. What I expect from the MPLA is the date for elections so that we can sign the cease-fire agreement. So, I will not make accusations. The African countries have heard enough attacks and accusations between the MPLA and us. They will withdraw, but where? We cannot also withdraw. It is necessary to swallow the pill. It is bitter, but there is no other way.

## Mozambique

### Renamo Sabotages Limpopo Corridor Railway

MB2802181691 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] A total of 200 rail sleepers of the so-called Limpopo Corridor have been burned by the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed bandits in a sabotage action. The sabotage took place at kilometer 114, near (Incupanda) Station. A source from the Southern Mozambique Railroads told Radio Mozambique this afternoon. The information reached the Mozambique Railroads headquarters early this afternoon and it not yet known when the sabotage took place. The same source said the traffic has been suspended and it is expected to resume today.

On Monday [25 February], the Renamo armed bandits attacked a train at kilometer 143 along the Limpopo Corridor. The train was carrying a Mozambique railroads maintenance team. The attack took place 18 km from Magude Station when the train was on its way to Magude. There were no human or material losses due to the quick response by escorting troops.

These acts of sabotage by Renamo follow threats of violation of the partial Rome Accord, alleging the presence of Zimbabwean troops outside the corridors covered by the agreement. The partial Rome Accord provides for a cessation of Renamo attacks on Beira and Limpopo Corridors and the confining of Zimbabwean troops to the two corridors.

### 1st Phase of Nacala Corridor Rehabilitation Ends

MB0103065491 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Excerpt] The rehabilitation of the Northern Mozambique Railroads resumed officially on 19 February this year after a three-year suspension because of constant attacks by the armed bandits. About 260 km of a total of 535 km of the railroad have been rehabilitated so far. That is from the Nacala Port to Cuamba City in Niassa Province. This is the first phase of the rehabilitation of the Nacala Corridor which links Malawi. [passage omitted]

## Zimbabwe

### Partial Mozambique Cease-Fire To Be Honored

MB2802174491 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1500 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Zimbabwe will continue to honor a partial cease-fire agreement in Mozambique, despite a declaration by the Mozambican Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement that they will break it.

The Zimbabwean secretary for defense, Mr. Willard Chiweve, said Zimbabwe would stick to the pact signed in Rome in December as long as the Mozambican Government required it to.

The agreement between the Renamo movement and the Mozambican Government required all Zimbabwean troops in the country to be confined to two rail corridors which link land-locked Zimbabwe to the Mozambican coast.

In return, Renamo agreed to stop all military operations against the corridors.

## Ghana

### Suspension of Gulf Hostilities Welcomed

AB0103115191 Accra Domestic Service  
in English 0700 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Text] The Ghana Government has welcomed the suspension of military hostilities in the Gulf by the coalition forces following Iraq's acceptance to comply with all UN Security Council resolutions. In a statement, the government appealed to all concerned, particularly the Security Council, to take immediate steps to transfer the suspension of hostilities into a durable cease-fire. It notes that the Gulf war has brought into focus an urgent need for a lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Government of Ghana calls on the international community to redouble its efforts to work relentlessly towards a comprehensive and long-term settlement of all the problems, including the Palestinian question in particular, which have been the source of perennial instability in the Middle East and the Gulf region as a whole.

## Guinea

### Official Statement Hails End to Hostilities

AB0103104691 Conakry Domestic Service  
in French 0645 GMT 1 Mar 91

[Communique by the Government of Guinea following the announcement of the end of the Gulf war issued in Conakry on 28 February]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Guinea is delighted over the announcement of the suspension of hostilities following Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait and its unconditional agreement to accept all 12 UN Security Council Resolutions on the Gulf crisis. The people of Guinea place great hopes on the extinction of all pockets of tension in that part of the world, and greatly appreciate the end of this crisis which has claimed so many innocent lives and caused incalculable loss of property.

With the courageous political will of all parties involved, and with the support of all social, justice, and peace-loving countries, everything should be done to set the bases for a permanent cease-fire, an essential prerequisite for a lasting and fair climate of peace in that region. Such an attitude would enable a reconciled people to cope with the many (?problems) facing them after this unfortunate crisis.

The Government of Guinea hails the restoration of the independence of Kuwait, and the recovery of its territorial integrity thanks to the sacrifice and determination of the Kuwaiti people led by their legitimate government. The Guinean people and their government express their congratulations and active solidarity with the people and Government of Kuwait, and reassert their total readiness to work in concert with all states of the international

community toward the final, lasting, and fair settlement of all sources of conflict in the Gulf region.

## Ivory Coast

### Prime Minister on Public Sector Reforms

#### Makes Statement

AB2202140891 Abidjan Domestic Service  
in French 1040 GMT 21 Feb 91

[Statement by Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara at a news conference with local and foreign reporters in Abidjan on 21 February—live]

[Text] Honorable ministers, ladies and gentlemen of the press, ladies and gentlemen, this news conference is the first in a series of news conferences which government members will be holding in 1991 on matters affecting the political, economic, and social life of our nation. The central theme of today's conference is the restructuring of our public service, since the 100-day deadline which we fixed will soon expire. Other themes will be tackled in subsequent news conferences. Consequently, I request that you base the bulk of your questions on this morning's central theme.

Ladies and gentlemen, after the publication of the list of government members on 30 November 1990, I confirmed the will of the new government to initiate and implement the restructuring of the public administration within 100 days, the much talked of 100 days. Our mission is now accomplished. At the end of yesterday's cabinet meeting, the head of state signed 19 decrees on the organization chart of each ministry. The government decided to meet this challenge by devoting most of its meetings, since the beginning of the year, to the establishment of new structures. In fact, we had to set ourselves a time frame, because improving the organization and functioning of the administrative machinery is indispensable for sustaining the ongoing economic recovery process. Indeed, any variance between improving the administrative environment and injecting sanity into the financial sector will have the effect of frustrating the revival of economic activity.

These considerations set aside, I wish to state that my office has received numerous letters on the functioning of our public sector. Our countrymen are severe when it comes to judging our public departments. I have extracted from these letters grievances expressed in very harsh terms, for instance: lack of courtesy, absenteeism, favoritism, lack of discipline, irresponsibility, undesirable, and sometimes ill-timed interventions, paralyzing interferences, to mention but a few. It would take several minutes to enumerate the various terms.

From these grievances, one may gauge the considerable amount of work needed to give our public sector the image of efficiency craved for by all users of public services, both domestic and foreign. Before commenting



on the new structure of the public service, I would like to draw your attention, immediately, to the fact that restructuring alone is not enough to improve the performance of public departments. A change in mentality, on the part of both departmental officials and users, is called for. Improving the administrative machinery must be sustained by a new state of mind and a real awareness of the stimulating role of public administration in boosting economic development. I am convinced that our country needs a modern and dynamic administration which depends less on political risks or developments, as in the economically more developed countries.

What were the guidelines of this restructuring exercise? Five basic guidelines were outlined by the head of state for restructuring our public administration. First, rationalization of the working methods in each ministry, and the streamlining of public administration services to bring them closer to users. Second, guaranteeing greater coherence of government action by concentrating administrative resources, and appropriate regrouping of functions to ensure greater efficiency in management. Third, entrusting the running of the new structures to men and women of known competence and irreproachable integrity. Fourth, strengthening controls in public department; and, last but not the least, reviewing the public service's disciplinary procedures to match those in the private sector.

I would now like to turn to the balance sheet of our efforts at restructuring. If we implement the guidelines listed above, we should succeed in establishing an orderly and rigorous public administration system managed, as far as possible, as a private firm. The management of the system should also be rigorous in order to save on the budget. With a view to attaining legal streamlining and coherence, the organization chart of each ministry will now comprise three types of departments or organizations: First, departments under the office of the minister, particularly the inspectorates; second, central departments comprising administrative divisions, depending on the volume of activity, directorates, and subdirectorates; and, finally, branch departments comprising regional and departmental directorates.

Compared with the former structure of the public administration system, the new arrangement is characterized, particularly, by a substantial reduction in the number of directorates, from 185 to 144. This implies that one out of every five directorates, on average, has been scrapped. The subdirectorates, which number 341, as against 382 in the previous structure, will be transformed by legislative instruments into services and offices. All government members are invited to run the new structure with the sense of responsibility and impartiality required by the office of minister. This, undoubtedly, is one of the essential conditions for the success of this restructuring exercise. We must all facilitate the task of government members.

In this respect, it is of utmost importance to leave them—I should rather say—to leave us alone to work to

make it possible to judge our performance and the quality of our contribution toward implementing the government's work program better. Consequently, some of our countrymen who were fond of interfering in our work should stop hampering the smooth conduct of administrative procedures, especially in the economic, commercial, and legal spheres. Here, I would like to tell all Ivorians, whatever your rank, that ministers will not bend to the undesirable interventions that have cast a slur on the image of our administrative machinery. The government's ambition is to show, at all times and in all circumstances, that our countrymen, whatever their social origin or political camp, have the same rights and duties under the new public administration.

As I stated a short while ago, the new public administration comprises in all 144 directorates rather than the previous 185. Each minister will soon effect a vast movement of executive staff. I indicated that this exercise would affect nearly 500 people. In this regard, the head of state emphasized at yesterday's cabinet meeting the need to apply the same criteria used in the choice of ministers, namely rigor, efficiency, and integrity. I trust that all government members will fully assume this great responsibility to enable a young generation of competent and motivated executives to make their debut on the sides of their elders.

In this restructuring process, it goes without saying that we cannot afford to forget the national public establishments. Some of these establishments were kept in the current form, while the legal status of others was modified in order to transform them into semipublic companies with private sector participation. It is quite obvious that the restructuring exercise covering firms in this sector will continue with a view to removing state subsidies. Henceforth, establishments which will remain in the public administration sector will no longer be autonomous. The ministers responsible for them will assign them specific objectives and control them. Status reports will be prepared for the prime minister, minister of economy and finance. The ultimate objective of the restructuring of national public establishments is to remove the mess that was noted here and there, and to entrust their management to competent agents who have excelled in the protection of state property.

Now, regarding the control of the administration, an issue which was also raised in several of the letters we received, we are now operating in a context of scarce financial resources. Consequently, we have all the more reason now to lay special emphasis on control in the management of the property of society. The control system will, therefore, be upgraded, broadened in scope, and strengthened so that all state resources, whether human, material, or financial, are judiciously utilized.

What appears important for me point out is that special attention will be paid to the control of public revenue operations. Control will be generalized and inspections

conducted more frequently, at both central and local government departments. This will, at any rate, constitute a useful index for the minister in correcting cases of malfunction, identifying offenses, and initiating disciplinary procedures. The efficiency sought in the area of control will lead to the forthcoming establishment of an Administrative and Financial Control Directorate which will embody the General Inspectorate of the Public Service, and the Financial Control Directorate. This new directorate will be placed under the prime minister.

As for disciplinary procedures, they will be improved upon and strengthened. It must be admitted that the current administrative procedures on disciplinary action are ineffective and many employees no longer have faith in them. Indeed, the civil service does not react promptly when the state suffers from the harmful behavior of some employees, which encourages irresponsibility and apathy in public departments.

An effective system of controls should be backed by lighter disciplinary procedures so that punishment can be administered within the shortest possible time. In this regard, the government will issue within the next few days—I hope next week—a revised text of Article 27 of the General Statute of the Public Service simplifying and accelerating disciplinary procedures for state employees.

I would like state in advance that employees found guilty of embezzlement and corrupt practices will no longer go unpunished. We need to do this in order to protect the interests of the state and those of citizens who pay their taxes regularly and who are entitled to demand judicious utilization of public resources.

I also take this opportunity to inform you that the administration will develop the notion of effective working time. You will agree with me that it is not normal that citizens, as they go about their business, should see that the administration is unable to render them the services that justifies its existence simply because employees are absent without permission or genuine cause. The head of state has had occasion to state that we must work harder and better. Consequently, unauthorized absenteeism, in whatever form—for example, strikes—will henceforth be penalized by salary deductions of the workers concerned, even if for a single day. This system, which exists and functions well in the private sector, is a stimulus for improving the output of state employees.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to sum up these introductory remarks by stressing that the restructuring of our public administration system is imperative since it is an indispensable condition for revitalizing economic activity. No businessman, be he a citizen or a foreigner, can tolerate petty annoyances from the civil service. Consequently, if the restructuring becomes operational, it will reinforce the confidence of investors, who have already appreciated the initial measures, particularly the institution of the Public Sector-Private Sector Liaison

Committee and the opening of a single window for carrying out all administrative formalities required for setting up firms.

In instituting a renovated civil service, it is important to give the sign of a fresh start; the assurance that it will be run by competent employees imbued with the same ideal—that of putting the civil service at the service of development instead of exploiting it for their own ends. As head of the public service of our country, I will personally see to it that it functions efficiently. The lapses brought to my attention will be rectified without delay—I should even say immediately—for the head of state ardently wants the new structure to respond to users' grievances and to fully meet the expectations of all Ivorians. Thank you.

### Gives News Conference

AB2302150091 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 22 Feb 91 pp 14-17

[Ivorian Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara's 21 February news conference in Abidjan]

[Text] [Maixent] Degny Maixent, Ivorian Television. Mr. Prime Minister, in your introductory briefing you did not mention personnel cuts and retrenchment. In fact, the civil service is a big enterprise and this reassures us. It is also recalled that the Ivorian Government, in its economic recovery efforts, had taken action against the daily wage-earning nonpermanent staff. The question now is what is this staff's plight? Also what is the plight of the contract staff and of civil servants on the whole?

[Ouattara] This is an important question. In line with implementing the stabilization program last year, we proposed staff reductions of daily wage-earning personnel so nearly 7,000 daily wage earners had to leave our administration. Obviously, this was necessary in view of the well known constraints. Also, at that time it was important to take global measures.

Now we want to be more specific. We can take a headcount of our various personnel; this is already under way. As soon as the results are available, the Ministry of Employment and Civil Service will release all information on this subject. I hope this will effectively enable us to discover that there are ghost civil servants and that there are people who are unduly being paid who are not really civil servants.

Concerning the civil service's quality of performance, I indicated that the reorganization exercise is gradually moving to the lower levels of the hierarchy. The government was reorganized, and the head of state accepted the prime minister's proposal to reduce the number of ministers from 30 to 20. Now the ministers have made proposals to the prime minister, and we will be able to reduce the number of directorates by 20 percent. This is a continuous process, and we will not stop there.



This is what we are going to do during the coming weeks, within the next 100 days to be precise, since the head of state signed 19 decrees for reorganizing each ministry. As I briefly stated a while ago, this is an arduous task.

We have held meetings nearly every day for the past three weeks. Instead of three cabinet meetings in January, we virtually held 15 cabinet meetings, sometimes until 2200 or 2300, to examine the ministries and directorates one by one and to review the contents of each department.

First, the ministries must get rid of all those autonomous services and structures which were created just to give people positions. Second, we must try to restore the necessary coherence to the civil service structure to render it dynamic so that ministers can collaborate more closely.

I told the ministers on 20 February—and the head of state most solemnly confirmed this—that once this had been done they would be totally responsible for appointing their work associates. Next week we will hold cabinet meetings, if necessary every day. We will take each ministry and its administrative chart and we will ask who will occupy each post. All cabinet members will have to decide on the quality of each individuals' performance. The question is not to deploy people; that is not the objective. The objective of the exercise is to search for the most competent people to occupy the available posts. So, as you were brilliantly saying in your various papers, the aim is the right man for the right post. We are going to work on this assignment in the next two weeks.

When we finish this job, the new directors will have to reorganize their directorates and services, and the services will be reorganized office by office, etc. In doing all this work, we will be able to observe that some ministries have redundant staffs. It is up to every minister to tell us: Look in my department we have seven typists for one typing machine. I tell you that we still have such cases; we have seven nurses for a room which cannot hold more than three patients. All this work is necessary and tedious; it will take all of 1991. This time we want to be a lot more specific to avoid difficulties and spare ourselves the pain we had to go through in implementing these measures by laying off 7,000 members of the daily wage-earning staff.

[Yacouba] Kebe Yacouba, FRATERNITE MATIN. Mr. Prime Minister, would you further explain the salary deductions that could be made from those who go on strike in the civil service? Does this mean that the administration will repeal the right to strike?

[Ouattara] No! Certainly not. You do not think that Ivory Coast, which has always been known for its democracy and liberalism, will question the right to strike. Not at all. Strikes, however, must be legal and authorized, must they not? The right to strike is a fundamental right

for workers and trade unions. There is no question at all, neither in the mind nor according to facts, on the right to strike.

Certain strikes can only take place when competent authorities give due authorization. There are strikes that disturb public order, and the government will assume its responsibilities. We will fully assume our responsibilities in each case. Authorized strikes will be protected because it is the right of each worker and trade union. Unauthorized strikes will face disciplinary sanctions which I have mentioned.

You must admit that it is too easy to go on strike without going through the legal procedure and continue to get your salary! It is really too easy! This way, why would people not strike 365 days a year?

If someone wants to strike arbitrarily, his decision has nothing to do with his union rights and his salary deduction will be made if this strike is a wildcat strike, according to the recognized expression.

[Naby] Noufe Naby, Ivorian Television. Mr. Prime Minister, you said the administration is subjected to cumbersome practices, and you gave some examples. The most underhanded, widespread malpractice, which nullifies any progress, is direct or indirect bribery, a scourge that must be eliminated as soon as possible. Mr. Prime Minister, how does the government intend to fight this scourge and have a clean administration?

[Ouattara] It is all of our responsibility to work toward a clean administration. I believe it is each citizen's duty. This must be well understood.

Bribery necessarily implies that there is a bribed person, but there is also a briber. I have just spoken about all the disciplinary measures that will be adopted if the administration detects that an employee was bribed. The employee will automatically be dismissed. That is why we want to modify Article 27 of the Civil Service General Law.

What is the current situation? As you know, if someone embezzles funds, it is important to take the matter to the disciplinary council first. The minister of employment and civil service told me that it was difficult to bring the disciplinary council together and that all disciplinary council members are employees of the Ministry of Employment and Civil Service because if embezzlement takes place in a different ministry, the employees of that ministry do not want to undo their solidarity with their colleague. Thus, they refuse to be part of the disciplinary council.

So the disciplinary council meets, observes that there has been embezzlement, and sends the case to court which should confirm that there has been embezzlement and pronounce the sanction. It is only at this stage that the administration can take any action against the person. I find that, excuse me, aberrant. From the moment a person is found guilty of stealing, he can no longer stay in

office. That looks so evident. He has embezzled public funds: your taxes and mine. Why the devil must he go before a disciplinary council?

If he were to steal money from a private enterprise where he worked, that would be a serious offense. He would be sacked automatically. This is the sanction we are going to propose next week. There is no question of making arbitrary decisions. Every discovered embezzlement will be followed by dismissal, and then we will sue the person and see to it that he is imprisoned. This time, believe me, justice will work rapidly and we will imprison those involved. Bribers will no longer be able to get someone out of prison. In that case, he will also be sued if he is an Ivorian national; if he is an alien, we will deport him immediately because we must succeed in getting rid of corruption. It is a scourge. It is a situation that maximizes taxes, continues unemployment of poor people, etc. Bribery will be curbed most severely, I can assure you.

[Lakpe] Raphael Lakpe, LE NOUVEL HORIZON. Mr. Prime Minister, you have taken stock of 100 days of reflection, and from now on you will really go into the field. I would like to know when Ivorians will feel that their civil service has changed?

[Ouattara] Thank you. I said a short while ago that the changes I am talking about call for a change of mentality. This is an important factor in the strategy as a whole. We must all be convinced that this restructuring is necessary and that it must be translated into action.

Yes, we gave ourselves 100 days to restructure our administration. In the first place, this brought about a lot of confusion. It is not easy to achieve specific goals like economic recovery in 100 days.

We have told ourselves that a modern, structured administration is essential for us to implement our economic and social recovery program. This was done. You have the decrees. You have the structure. We made appointments and more appointments will follow. It is a process that will take more than 100 days. I hope the results will come as soon as possible. It is up to all Ivorian men and women to help us so that together we can denounce the corruptors and the corrupted and have the courage to say that such and such a policeman or state agent has asked me for 1,000 francs to deliver a document or to move from this area to another. It must be everybody, every citizen's, concern. It must affect everybody.

Once we attain a national consensus on the need to change our behavior, rather to behave normally, then we will have fewer problems.

I am counting on everyone to help me in this restructuring. I cannot tell you that it will be done in six months; it will depend on everyone. I hope we will all contribute most efficiently and loyally.

[Gnonzie] Ouattara Gnonzie, Ivory Coast Radio. Mr. Prime Minister, soon after your appointment and before

proceeding with restructuring our administration, you already defined three of your government's priorities: the youth, security, and justice. To what extent does this restructuring conform with this trilogy?

[Ouattara] Obviously, restructuring the administration is the first part of my program. Concerning security, we now have the Ministry of Interior and Security.

It was an important responsibility for the minister of interior and security to absorb the various branches of this vast ministerial department, because there are other branches like the Department of Drug Control, etc.

Now that he has a coherent system at the ministry level, he can call on workers with the necessary qualifications to perform the various duties! We will employ the right people who know this job to increase the struggle against banditry.

The work has already begun! The first exchange program was granted and the results were reported to yesterday's cabinet meeting. In the communique issued after this cabinet meeting, the first stage of this project was mentioned.

Consequently, restructuring helps the process. The same applies to justice, but in the latter case it is necessary to consider separating powers: the judicial power (which has its own obligations), the executive power, and the legislative power. There is no need to interfere with these powers, especially at the level of justice and its practical responsibilities.

The minister of justice promised to present a general program for restructuring the Ministry of Justice concerning its own plan of operation, not just the general organization concerning all the ministries, in February. There must also be cleanup in this sector, but I will not prejudge what the ministers must do. As I explained during the cabinet meeting yesterday, the prime minister's most important job is to propose a government to the president in accordance with the Constitution.

The head of state willingly accepted the proposals made to him on 30 November. Immediately after establishing the new structures, the ministers' work is to develop their plans within their ministries.

They will be judged on this. A minister's ability to meet the nation's challenges in his particular field will confirm whether or not he deserves his appointment.

Concerning security, I need not hesitate to tell you that things are already moving ahead. Concerning justice, analysis continue. As for the youth, we have already received the first document from the official in charge of this department. In fact, he is studying the possibilities of financing this program, but all this must be programmed because I hate improvising disorder.

Now that we have restructured our administration, we are going to establish a new budget. After this, we will proceed with the economic restructuring which will

comprise the following stages: the youth, security, and justice. We need team work and methodical efforts to achieve the desired results. I think this will be done as soon as possible because the entire nation supports the need to restructure, and this is important.

Let each and every one of us consider himself an important element in this restructuring program either in the administration, in economic issues, or in the social sector.

We are working to achieve these goals, and as I said at the beginning of my speech, we will meet the press whenever necessary to announce what has been done and what is left to be done.

To this effect, I would first like the entire press to help us! The articles, either in government or private press, should help us deepen our thoughts on these important issues: youth, security, justice, economy, etc. We need every Ivorians' contribution to carry out this program successfully.

[Kouame] Michel Kouame, FRATERNITE MATIN. Mr. Prime Minister, you said a short while ago that justice will work until the end. Can you assure us that all the measures announced will be effectively applied?

[Ouattara] What I can reaffirm to you is my willingness to assure that all the measures we have just enumerated are applied. I can also assure you that all the ministers in my government have tried to assure the rigorous and scrupulous application of all these measures. Concerning the appointment of directors and heads of services in the various ministries, those concerned will report to their immediate bosses, namely the ministers under whom they work. Thus, if a director or a service head does not perform the duty for which he has been appointed, he must go. The same applies to the ministers and the prime minister. It is all that simple. There is no work for life. You must understand this. We must work in the nation's general interest, and this is what we will be doing! We will be judged by the results of our work. This is very important because I have heard several things about justice and security, among others. At the risk of repeating what I have already said, I am saying that concerning justice, we have a current program. There will not be any interference in the judiciary's work. Nobody is above the law. I will not say more than this.

[Kouame] Clearly speaking, are you free to act?

[Ouattara] I cannot see how President Houphouet-Boigny would not allow us to act freely! Our constitution has been amended to provide for the prime minister's post. The president requested that I assume these functions. I accepted them on good grounds. I enjoy freedom to act in my capacity as head of government. In fact, all those who know the head of state will understand that it could not be otherwise. There is total cooperation. The head of state has appointed a chief of government to whom he has delegated some authority to run and

manage state affairs so there is no interference. There is no difficulty, and this must be clearly understood!

I read in some press report that the prime minister does not enjoy much freedom to act. Perhaps that is true in some countries, but here appointing a prime minister came in the wake of a well thought out constitutional amendment. The head of state has appointed a prime minister who is the chief of government. This means that the head of state trusts him. When such trust ceases, he will relieve the prime minister of his functions. When the prime minister, in turn, realizes that he is not satisfied with a minister, he will propose to the head of state to relieve that minister of his functions! That is simple! I will not hesitate to do that, but I can assure you that I have an excellent team with which I am fully satisfied now.

[Diallo] Mariam Diallo, JEUNE AFRIQUE. Mr. Prime Minister, you have particularly emphasized sanctions, but what actions will you take to provide incentives to the civil servants whose salaries have been frozen for many years?

[Ouattara] Madame, I thank you for bringing us back to reality. In initiating the restructuring program, I do not want people to feel that there are only problems in the Ivorian Civil Service. On the contrary! During the 10 months which I have just spent in Ivory Coast, first as the president of the interministerial committee and now as the prime minister, I have been highly comforted to realize the high quality of the Ivorian Civil Service. There is no doubt about this. We have extremely competent civil servants. During my previous functions, I visited virtually all 50 African countries and I can assure you that very few countries can boast of having so many highly qualified civil servants. We cannot say that all the civil servants are bad. Far from that! But that is how things work: Some people will always live and act on the fringe of society. I cannot tell the percentage of such people in our country. Perhaps, it is 10 or 20 percent or even more. It is important to know that there is an ideal performance in managing public affairs. This requires sacrifices on the part of each and every one, and it is important for everyone to fully do what must be done and to do it well.

Therefore there are two notions: individual commitment and collective commitment. This notwithstanding, civil servants have had their pay frozen for many years and some find their benefits are not significant. This generates demobilization, but as you know, the payroll is a matter of philosophy. You may tell me I am speaking as a banker, but you should understand that you cannot give what you do not have. If we have more important resources, there will be no reason for us to refuse to pay commensurate salaries, but we have been experiencing a difficult financial situation for many years. What we have been trying to do is maintain salary payments. We have successfully done this so far and we intend to continue. Now, is it possible to provide other incentive? I believe that incentives do not just include money.



There is the satisfaction that one is contributing to developing one's country. Several people have wondered why I agreed to quit an important and totally independent function to become prime minister.

They wonder why I have embraced politics. In reply to them, I will say that the greatest satisfaction one can have is to serve one's country, especially in such difficult times as now. So at this point we do not have ready made incentives.

We think there can be many forms of incentives, notably improving the work environment. We have already done it in certain sectors, and we will continue to do this.

I have spoken of the Justice Department; we will move on to the Army, etc. People should work under conditions which are acceptable not only to me but also to them. This is quite normal. People should be protected in carrying out their assignment and act freely in the nation's interest. That is our objective.

[El Bou] Mohamed El Bou, VOA. Mr. Prime Minister, you have answered our first question concerning your role compared to the president. Here is my second question: During your first news conference following your appointment, you mentioned the administration's slowness and obstacles met by those who want to invest in Ivory Coast just to satisfy Ivorians and create enterprises and employment here. Since you touched on these problems which are contained in your current plan, have you received any indications from potential external partners who are assured or encouraged to settle in Ivory Coast?

[Ouattara] I think one must be realistic. One cannot change things in three months or a year. In reality, we have noticed the slowness, the obstacles, and often it is the civil servants who have drawn our attention to these things. The majority of the workers have been complaining about the slowness of administrative procedures due to a blockade somewhere in the system.

We are trying to find a remedy for all this and this is really the target of our restructuring process: make the administration more efficient in its operation, which takes time. What I can say here is that we have made a number of contacts; there are some foreign investors who are coming to our country. Certainly you have noticed that things are not any worse in our country than in other countries, but this is not sufficient. It is not a matter of comparing us to anybody else. We must compare us to us. That is where success lies.

[Coulibaly] Ali Coulibaly, Ivorian Television. The government is currently embarking on an ardent policy of renovating public services. It is a real commitment to restructure the administrative machinery since we know that it is a body noted for its conservative and corporative nature. In public service now, can one think of productivity or good quality public services?

For as you have just said, there is really a divorce between the society and the civil service. In clear terms, there is a civil service crisis.

[Ouattara] I will repeat what I have already said that the success of the plan depends on each and every one of us. What we need to consider is that a worker is a worker, whether he belongs to the private sector or to the civil service, and this is why I have insisted on sanctions.

We were saying that a civil servant will be treated like a salary earner in the private sector when we talk about sanctions and as time goes on in the case of compensation. What is important to me, however, is the quality and time of work. I agree with you that it is not easy. We are a very young country, only 30 years old. We have texts from the civil service which grant these exorbitant allocations for protecting civil servants because we wanted to attract people to the civil service. Now we have men of quality: researchers and engineers.

I think that in view of this we need the necessary production power. If there are people who do not want to work, who are always absent, who are always sick, or who always go on strike, they must be replaced by people who singularly want to work. These are very simple ideas that I apply. If people think that they are not well paid, they can leave because there are others who are ready to work for half of their salary. They can use their right to strike.

It is an inalienable trade union right. But a minority should not be allowed to dictate their law to the entire nation. This is the fundamental criterion. As far as the quality of our services are concerned, I can say the contacts I have had enable me to affirm that generally we have an administration of high quality. It is a matter of only consolidating this quality, not only because we are in a crisis, but also because we are a developing country. We have many trump cards: we are a peaceful country; we have achieved a lot economically; we were only temporarily stopped by this crisis. But we have to restart, and I believe that we should always be the leaders in the field. That is our goal.

[Gnosoa] Ms. Angele Gnosoa, TERE. Mr. Prime Minister, we know that most of the problem with our civil service is the confusion between the civil service and the ruling party. Will there, in the very interests of the country, be any review of this relationship?

[Ouattara] I was saying a while ago that administrative decisions, appointments to positions of responsibility, should be made without considering social origin or political affiliations. That is quite clear and should be noted. Therefore, you are going to judge us by our results. But having said this, the civil servant, like any other employee, has obligations toward his employer: he has a duty to keep secrets, he has a duty to report to work. And so it is not because the government has made this decision that some people will take advantage and reveal classified information to impede the smooth running of the administration by resorting, for example, to arbitrary strikes. In such a situation, my dear lady, I will



assume my responsibility, as I have always done. So everybody will be protected. We must get to work, there should be a stop to wild strikes.

[Roddy] Michael Roddy, REUTER. Could you give us examples of some of the directorates that will be abolished in your system? How can security be improved when 3,050 prisoners have just been released?

[Ouattara] As part of the reorganization, the head of state signed 19 decrees on Wednesday [20 February]. I cannot give you all the details here, but you should know that we have reduced the number of directorates from 185 to 144 in the present organization. Directorates were abolished in almost every ministry. These abolitions concern almost one directorate out of five.

Concerning the presidential clemency, there should not be any confusion. What is important to stress and is contained in the press communique is that the clemency concerns those who were sentenced from 0 to 12 months. These are people who were imprisoned for wandering, begging, street-fighting, violation of professional secrecy, opening and stealing couriers, abandoning marital residences, adultery, and so on...

Of course these are not offenses that should be encouraged, but they are relatively minor. So, for goodness sake, do not go and say we have released 3,050 people who are going to increase insecurity! No, far from it. You know, within the last few weeks, under "Operation Security", we have arrested 307 persons! Of course, judicial proceedings will have to take their course.

There have been dragnets in two areas of Abidjan and this is going to continue in all the other areas. You, men of the press, should help us. The minister of interior and security will be given all the necessary resources because it is a government priority. But for goodness sake, this presidential gesture does not in any way increase the current insecurity in our capital.

[Kadio] Paul Alfred Kadio, Ivory Coast Radio. Mr. Prime Minister, your government's ambition, as you stated, is to create a measure of feeling for the national interest among all Ivorians—in other words, the involvement of all in the recovery effort. To this end, what kind of relationship do you intend to foster between the government and the opposition?

[Ouattara] When it comes to the public service, there is neither opposition nor government. The public service is apolitical. I think all parties, both the government and the employees themselves, must all be convinced of this. We should in no way think that when we are serving in a ministry, we are doing so for any particular party. We are in the service of the Ivory Coast.

They are Ivorians, but they are entitled to differ. They participate in nationbuilding. I personally see no problem here. For the success of the program, I would like everyone to demonstrate a sense of maturity and frankness, because we have no monopoly over truth.

Cooperation is, therefore, required at all levels, and this is how the head of state sees things. The existence of opposition parties does not mean that there are first class and second class Ivorians. This is not the case.

[Sidibe] Ladjé Sidibe, FRATERNITE MATIN. Mr. Prime Minister, the Ivorian state has a corps of public service inspectors. As we embark on this austerity package, a number of these employees, who have so far considered themselves to be on early retirement, would like to be involved in running public affairs. What will be the situation for this corps? Next, will the restructuring exercise per se affect the semi-public sector?

[Ouattara] As a matter of fact, the Inspectorate was a lapse in the structure of our country's public service. And why not call a spade a spade—it served as a dumping ground! Any employee found to be no longer useful was sent to the Inspectorate, whereas the Inspectorate ought to be the crowning point of a brilliant and well-executed career.

The Inspectorate should receive experienced officers, carefully picked workers who have distinguished themselves by their rectitude and integrity. This is how we will perceive the Inspectorate henceforth. Now we have two kinds of an inspectorate: there is the Public Service Inspectorate for all that relates to the supervision of government departments, which employs nearly 12 people; and we have the financial controls unit, where there are nearly 29 people.

We have, therefore, about 40 employees which I believe to be an insufficient number. The Inspectorate needs to be reinforced numerically. Young people with the requisite experience and capable of running the inspection teams effectively should be recruited to this department. Oh, those poor inspectors. When I contacted them, they were all completely demoralized. They were complaining to me: "We prepared reports, but no action was taken." All that has to be reviewed.

First of all, it costs money to prepare a report, considering the time taken by the person entrusted with the job, the salary he receives, the paper he uses, etc. It is important, therefore, that we adopt a rational method of analyzing audit reports. Once this is done, we could then... more effectively take disciplinary action. I refer a lot to disciplinary action and supervision, but there should not, for that matter, be any temptation to resort to arbitrariness. Impartiality will have to be fully safeguarded.

This is the key to success for any control exercise. We have an experience at the Central Bank and our control system is running smoothly there with young executives who are sometimes only 30 years of age, with seven to eight years experience at the Central Bank. But they were trained to fill in at various posts, which enables them to work in the field despite their young age.

This means that one should not entrust a control exercise only to the aged on their way to retirement. They can

help train the younger generation. Such a system permits employment to all: the young, the middle-aged, and the elderly. This is a fundamental notion that should be encouraged. Ivory Coast should not be divided into social classes or groups opposed to each other. There is no generation gap opposing young people to the elderly; there is no opposition against the government, etc... Indeed, our ideas may diverge, but we have a single goal: to serve the fatherland. If all goes well, so much the better, but should this not be the case, then everybody will feel concerned.

The control system will be reinforced and we will motivate the inspectors because it is thanks to them that this restructuring exercise can be implemented.

[Zadi] Noel Zadi, AFP: Mr. Prime Minister, in speaking about control in the administration, you asked for the public's help. You even invited the public to report cases. Do you intend to set up a service where people can come to report these cases without resorting to denunciations, which is a real risk?

[Ouattara] You are perfectly right. I could not have said it better. Denunciations should be avoided. The Ministry of Interior has already set up a structure for cases relating to insecurity. It is true that people often call me on the phone to say: "You asked us to call the Ministry of Interior because it has set up an operations room, but when we call the number, nobody answers!" The Ministry of Interior has taken the proper measures. All this will be organized and details published for all citizen to take part in implementing the restructuring program.

Ladies and gentlemen of the press, I would like to thank you for coming. I believe, we have allotted ourselves one hour and we have been talking for one hour and five minutes. It is very important to know how to utilize our time! I would like you to explain not only the aims of this restructuring program, but also its contents.

The documents relating to the organizational charter of the various ministries will be published. I asked the minister of public service and the general secretariat of the government to issue draft documents in the coming 10 days, so that all documents will be immediately ready for all concerned ministries to see the changes. New nominations will be made at that time and a more important document will be needed in a few months giving details of the organizational charter of all ministries with the names of the heads of departments, which will enable the public to contact the proper people when a problem occurs at a ministry.

I would like to insist on the need to undertake and implement this restructuring program with a sense of responsibility. We are a young country. We have our habits. We should strive to work for quality in a modern

### Republican Guard Grievances, Arrests Reported

AB2502163091 Abidjan LE NOUVEL HORIZON  
in French 18 Feb 91 p 5

[Bi Zouzou T. article: "The Discontent of the Republican Guard—The Forgotten Ones of the Army"—first paragraph is LE NOUVEL HORIZON introduction]

[Text] The Ivorian Army wants to restore its image. But this cannot be done without first meeting the demands of the various branches of the large entity in charge of security and defense.

After the waves of demonstrations in May 1990, when for the first time Ivory Coast soldiers took to the streets, the president of the Republic took it upon himself to meet with representatives of each disgruntled unit, if not with all branches of the Ivorian Army. As everyone knows, practical decisions were made following these meetings (see FRATERNITE MATIN No. 7902 of 6 February 1991). These decisions only affected the National Armed Forces of Ivory Coast (FANCI). It was promised that other grievances would be examined as soon as the political situation became normal. These demands included those from the Republican Guard, who drew the head of state's attention to their excessively long duty time (72 hours) and to the obsolescence of their weapons, which sometimes makes these weapons dangerous to users. The guards also asked the head of state to address their housing problems. They stated that if they could not become owners of the housing units allocated to some of them at Yopougon Military Camp, they should at least be brought together within the same barracks or an appropriate camp to avert any unfortunate surprise in the event of an alert or need for a prompt meeting.

For nine months, the men of the Presidential Guard, which has since become the Republican Guard, have been waiting in vain. After meeting on 7 January 1991, they decided to meet with the president as soon as possible.

In order to avoid having the affair look like a conspiracy and to expedite the procedure, they informed their superiors. A series of meetings was held with their chief, Delho Zaouela, who was accompanied by his deputy, Colonel Houe. They both asked the troops to wait patiently for negotiations with the head of state so that appropriate solutions could be found. But surprisingly, news of the affair spread through the whole Army. On 11 January, the president received a 25-member delegation from the Republican Guard, without their aforementioned chiefs. Following the meeting, which was not attended by the prime minister, who was then visiting Senegal, the soldiers were promised that their demands would be met within 72 hours. Thereafter, the affair was referred to the Supreme Command. Their paramount concern was acquisition of housing units at Yopougon Military Camp. But for unknown reasons, 20 of the 25

deported to Akouedo Military Camp on the fallacious grounds of incitement to revolt. And yet, President Houphouet-Boigny had told them that any of them who wished to own their houses could do so on the condition that they pay off the remaining rents. Better still, he had also said state-owned housing units could be acquired by the tenants if they applied for them. Meanwhile, Colonel Palenfo, the officer in charge of housing for the Armv, told the soldiers that the lease on the housing units at Yopougon Military Camp had been canceled. This would mean clearly that he was no longer in charge of these houses. As a result, the Republican Guard has been asking many questions about Yopougon Military Camp, especially since 20 of their colleagues were arrested, unknown to them and to their families on 30 January.

Can army men plagued by social problems constitute a well-structured, disciplined, and dedicated Republican Guard?

It is easy to imagine the answer. At this point in time, the authorities must seek to harmonize their actions and ensure that, at least in the interests of the Ivorian people, Mr. Houphouet-Boigny's pronouncements are understood by the actions of his men in the field. Otherwise...

## Nigeria

### Government Welcomes Suspension of Hostilities

AB2803223491 Lagos Domestic Service  
in English 2100 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] The Federal Government has welcomed the announcement by President George Bush of the suspension of fighting in the Gulf following Iraq's unconditional acceptance of all the United Nations resolutions. Nigeria believes this will lead to a speedy arrangement of a permanent cease-fire and an end to the conflict.

An official statement in Lagos today says Nigeria is further convinced that this offers opportunity for the international community to address itself to the issue of bringing a durable peace to the Middle East. In the attainment of this objective, Nigeria stands ready to assist the United Nations in ensuring peace, stability, and security in that region.

Meanwhile, the vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, has said that Nigeria's position throughout the Gulf crisis has been indicated. He made the remark at Dodan Barracks today, while receiving a delegation from the United States vice president, Mr. Dan Quayle. Admiral Aikhomu expressed the hope that other positive steps will be taken to bring about lasting peace to the Middle East. The delegation was led by the principal deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr. Jeffrey Davidow.

Mr. Davidow commended Nigeria for her strong support for the United Nations resolutions on the Gulf crisis. He briefed Admiral Aikhomu on the latest peace initiatives aimed at resolving the Angolan crisis. Mr. Davidow

commended Nigeria for her efforts and initiatives in resolving regional conflicts in Africa.

## Togo

### Further on Sawyer, Taylor, Johnson Talks in Lome

#### 'First Meeting' Reported

AB2802134291 Monrovia Radio ELBC  
in English 0900 GMT 28 Feb 91

[Text] Talks are expected to continue today in the Togolese capital, Lome, on Liberia's immediate political future. Yesterday, the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, Mr. Charles Taylor, held his first meeting with Interim President Dr. Amos Sawyer. Afterward both men declared themselves dissatisfied with progress so far and said further meetings were needed.

Reports from Togo say the talks were later joined by representatives of the Independent National Patriotic Front. Brigadier General Prince Johnson of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, who is also in Lome, did not participate in the discussions, but attended a dinner hosted by President Gnassingbe Eyadema for all the Liberian delegations last evening. A spokesman says Gen. Johnson will be present when a formal meeting resumes later today.

#### Second Day of Talks

AB0103095291 Paris AFP in English 2317 GMT  
28 Feb 91

[Text] Abidjan, Feb 28 (AFP)—Rival Liberian rebel leaders Charles Taylor and Prince Johnson concluded two days of informal peace talks with interim president Amos Sawyer in the Togolese capital Lome. Mr. Sawyer said Thursday. Mr. Sawyer told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a telephone interview that the talks to hammer out details of a national conference scheduled for March 15 in the Liberian capital Monrovia had so far been "very friendly and cordial."

He would not say if they had reached a settlement over arrangements for the all-Liberian conference, which is to choose a future interim government to replace that of Mr. Sawyer. They discussed "a whole series of issues" and looked back "over the whole episode (14-month civil war) to try to clarify positions" and hold "a meeting of the minds."

Mr. Sawyer said Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Executive Secretary Abass Bundu, who has brokered Liberia's six-month peace process, was called in to "exchange views" during Thursday's meetings, which lasted several hours. The talks are expected to continue Friday, Mr. Sawyer said.

The meeting of the three men was convened at the invitation of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema in

the wake of a mini-summit of West African leaders two weeks ago in Lome. At the summit, Mr. Taylor for the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), Mr. Johnson for his Independent National Patriotic Front (INPFL) and Liberian Army chief of staff J. Hezekiah Bowen signed a ceasefire accord under which they agreed to confine their troops until the national conference, and disarm once a new interim administration is installed.

The interim leader, who was installed in the Liberian capital last November, said the three men had met separately and together.

For his part, Mr. Johnson said he was "never informed" that Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Taylor were also invited by Gen. Eyadema, who met with each of the three men separately and threw a banquet for them Wednesday night. "My mission to Lome, Togo is quite different from that which they are here for," he said, adding that he was told on arrival that his presence was needed as Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Taylor had reached a compromise. Mr. Johnson said he was on a peace mission, and that he was only "an observer" to the talks between the interim president and the NPFL chief. He told AFP to "confront Taylor and Sawyer to see when they will provide peace for Liberia, because I think they are the people seeking for power, and not Prince Johnson." Mr. Taylor was not available for comment. Mr. Sawyer said that he and Mr. Taylor, who has refused to recognize the current interim government, had "no personal differences" and knew each other for years without being at political odds.

The two men met for the first time Wednesday [27 February] since the war broke out in December 1989.

#### **'Differences' Cited in Talks**

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[From the "African News"]

[Text] The participants in talks on Liberia's political future, which are taking place in Lome, say two days of negotiations have put the peace process back on track. Both Liberia's interim president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, and the leader of the main rebel group, Mr. Charles Taylor, said a good start has been made to preparations for a national conference scheduled for later this month. The two men have held direct talks for the first time during the Lome meeting. The discussions have been joined by the leader of another rebel faction, Mr. Prince Johnson.

The BBC West Africa correspondent, who is in the Togolese capital, says that in spite of the optimism, there still appears to be differences over who will organize the forthcoming national conference and which groups will be represented. She says Mr. Taylor wants responsibility to rest with the three former warring factions: his own group, Mr. Johnson's, and supporters of the late President Doe. But Dr. Sawyer's interim government says invitations to the conference have been issued to six Liberian political parties and other interested groups as well as the three armed factions.



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